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AN ACCOUNT OF *LANCASTER.*

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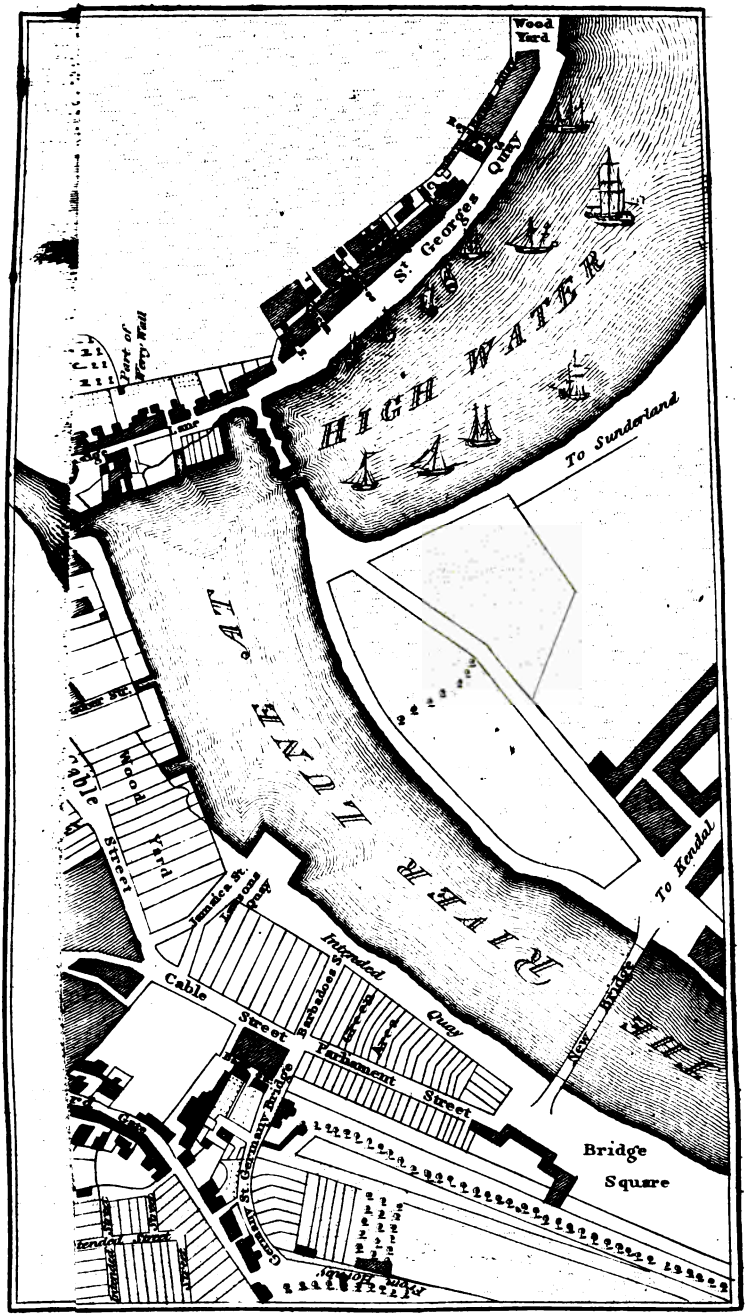

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AN HISTORICAL AND DESCRIPTIVE ACCOUNT OF THE TOWN OF LANCASTER:

COLLECTED FROM THE BEST AUTHORITIES.

Second Edition,

WITH ADDITIONS.

ILLUSTRATED WITH ENGRAVINGS.

LANCASTER:

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY C. CLARK, MARKET-PLACE;

AND SOLD BY CRADOCK AND JOY, PATER-NOSTER-ROW, LONDON.

1811.

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INTRODUCTION.

A Description *of* Lancaster *in a detached form, though frequently inquired for, has never till now been published; such short Accounts of it as have appeared, being generally the production of transient Visitors who have taken only a partial view of the Town in their rout through it, cannot consequently be expected to be correct: this objection, it is hoped, will now be obviated; as the strictest accuracy has been attended to in this collection, and reference is generally made, at the foot of the page, to the authorities from which the historical intelligence has been derived. The object of the compiler was not to make a voluminous and expensive work, but to comprise all the important information respecting this ancient Town in as narrow a compass as was consistent with his subject.*

In compiling the History of any particular place, the insertion of some circumstances of a more general nature is often unavoidable, as

Brittell May 1, 1910 $1.00

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being necessary to the better elucidation of some particular subjects; but wherever it has been thought not absolutely requisite, such general information has always been rejected.

From the Roman Remains frequently found at Lancaster, it is evident that the site of this Town has been occupied by the Romans as one of their stations, and from its situation it must have been of considerable importance; but, with respect to its denomination by that people, Antiquaries have differed in opinion; it has generally been described as the LONGOVICUM *of the Notitia:* Camden *says, "Both the present name, and that of the river, seem to mark it out for the old* LONGOVICUM; *where, under the Lieutenant of Britain (as the Notitia informs us) a Company of the* LONGOVICI, *who took that name from the place, were in garrison."* Mr. Whitaker, *the learned historian of Manchester, supposes it to have been the station* AD-ALAUNAM, *mentioned in the Itinerary of* Richard *of* Cirencester *, *but it does not appear that Mr.* Whitaker *has proposed any other place as the* LONGOVICUM *of the Notitia.*

Whether it was known to the Romans by

* See History of Manchester, Book I. chap. 3, section 4.

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the appellation LONGOVICUM *or* AD-ALAUNAM, *or, as Mr.* John Britton *conjectures, by both these names, at different periods, it is not easy to determine*; but it will be seen in the course of this work that the former name has been preferred.*

* See No. 63, of the Beauties of England and Wales, just published.

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AN

HISTORICAL ACCOUNT

OF

LANCASTER.

THE County of Lancaster is supposed to have been first settled by a colony of the Celtæ, about five hundred years before the birth of Christ; after taking possession of the Woody Region of Lancashire, the Colonists received the name of Setantii, Sistantii, or Sistuntii, which denomination was expressive of their maritime situation, signifying the country of waters. The Voluntii, or Volantii, were also a colony of the same people, which had settled in Westmorland and Cumberland *.

The neighbouring tribe of the Brigantes had, at this period, their dominion confined

* Whittaker's History of Manchester, Book I. chap. I.

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to the counties of York and Durham; but about the commencement of the Christian æra they detached a strong party of warriors across the hills which separate Yorkshire from Lancashire, who at length subdued both the Sistuntii and the Voluntii, which tribes then took the general appellation of Brigantes *.

The Roman General Julius Agricola in his second campaign in Britain, in the year of the Christian æra 79, reduced the Britons inhabiting Lancashire †, which, as before stated, then comprised part of the Brigantic territory: the British Inhabitants of Lancashire, Westmorland, Cumberland, and to Craven, in the county of York, have been denominated the western Brigantes, to distinguish them from the same tribe inhabiting the eastern coasts of the Island ‡.

The Romans found a colony of the Britons settled near the site of the present town of Lancaster, which was called in the British language Caer Werid, signifying the Green

* Whittaker's History of Manchester, Book I. chap. I.
† Tacitus Vit. Agricolæ, chap. XX.
‡ Rauthmall's Antiquities of Overborough.

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City, from the constant verdure of the neighbouring hill: the old British appellation is still hinted at in the name of Green Aer *, the British construction being changed, and Werid rendered into English †. Agricola, in the same year in which he conquered the western Brigantes, erected several stations in Lancashire ‡, amongst which, were those of Ribchester, Overborough, Manchester, and LONGOVICUS or Lancaster: the inhabitants of the last were afterwards called Longovices, i. e. a people dwelling on the river Lon. The present name Lancaster, is from Lon, (the river being anciently so denominated, and more modernly the Loyne or Lune,) and Castra §, a camp or fortress.

Lancashire was comprised in the Roman province of Maxima Cæsariensis, which also contained Northumberland, Durham, Cumberland, Westmorland and Yorkshire ||.

* So pronounced, but spelled Area.

† Camden's Britannia. ‡ Whittaker's Manchester.

§ Thus Camden, "which the inhabitants call more truly Loncaster, and the Scots Loncastell, from the river Lon."

|| Henry's History of Great Britain. vol. I.

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The Roman road from Lancaster to Mancunium or Manchester, was probably near the situation of the present road to the south; that from Lancaster to Bremetonacæ or Overborough, without doubt ran not far distant from the Lune*: but the improved state of the country, in both instances, has destroyed all remains of it. The Romans near their stations had centinels, appointed by the prefect or tribune of the garrison, to keep watch at some convenient distance, always upon the highest hill they could meet with in the neighbourhood of their stations; if the station was situate in a flat country they threw up a mount, and several of these mounts, in the neighbourhood of Lancaster, are perfect at this day, viz. one at Halton, another at the east end of Lune's Bridge, near Hornby, and a third at Melling. These mounts guarded the fords of the river, and also communicated from the garrison at Lancaster to that at Overborough. The stations of Lancaster and Watercrook, near Kendal, were connected by the beacon on Warton-Crag, and the

* Since the above was written, a Roman mile stone (hereafter mentioned) inscribed to Hadrian, has been found at Caton, near Lancaster, and proves that the village of Caton has been built on or near the above-mentioned Roman road.

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Castelum, now Castle-steads, near Kendal *. These mounts were called by the Romans *montes exploratorii.*

The Roman garrisons and stations between Lancaster and Severus's wall, (which extended across the Island from the mouth of the Tine to Solway-frith,) according to the Notitia Imperii, were as follow,

1 Præfectus numeri Longovicariorum, Longovico.
2 Præfectus numeri vigilum, Concangium.
3 Præfectus numeri Nerviorum Dictensium, Dicti.
4 Præfectus numeri Barcariorum Tigrisiensium, Arbeia.
5 Tribunus cohortis sextæ Nerviorum, Vitosidio.
6 Cuneus armaturarum, Bremetenraco.
7 Tribunus cohortis tertiæ Nerviorum, Alone.
8 Præfectus alæ primæ Herculeæ, Olenaco.

In English, thus,

1 The prefect of a detachment of Longovicarii, at Lancaster.
2 The prefect of a detachment of watchmen, at Kendal.

* West's Guide to the Lakes.

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3 The prefect of a detachment of the Nervii Dictenses, at Ambleside.
4 The prefect of a detachment of the Barcarii Tigresienses, at Moresby.
5 The tribune of the sixth cohort of the Nervii, at Elenborough.
6 A body of men in armour, at old Penrith.
7 The tribune of the third cohort of the Nervii, at Whitley Castle,
8 The prefect of the first wing, called Herculea, at old Carlisle.

The Roman wall, which anciently surrounded the station, was named Wery-wall, so called from Werid, the latter British name of the town found here by the Romans *. This wall may yet be traced in the Vicarage fields, the appearance of the ground there still proves that a double vallum once encircled the hill. A fragment of this wall is yet to be seen, adjoining the garden of John Ford, Esq. part of which, about eight feet above the ground and six feet in thickness, sustains the north wall of his summer-house, adjoining the Vicarage field: from which specimen it appears to have been an exceedingly strong

* Camden's Britannia.

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cemented mass, capable of withstanding the rudest shock.

A list of the Roman garrisons and stations between Lancaster and Severus's wall is already given, extracted from the Notitia Imperii: we shall now point out the judicious situations of these stations, and their great importance to the Romans; this cannot be better done, than by a quotation from Rauthmall's Antiquities of Overborough, especially as it will be seen the substance of his remarks are made use of by most of the topographical writers who have, since his time, described this part of the country, whilst subject to the Romans.

"When an army of Caledonians arose," says he, "and attempted to invade the empire in Britain; then they attempted Severus's wall; and there are several instances of their breaking through that barrier getting into the empire, plundering and sacking all before them. At other times, when the Caledonians invaded the empire, it appears from the situation of these eight garrisons, that their usual entrance was over Solway-frith at the west-end of Severus's wall. It is upon this ac-

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count that Theodosius fixed garrisons, upon the sea-coast of Cumberland, to oppose these robbers. The Caledonians could not enter the empire at the east-end of Severus's wall, because the mouth of the river Tine was both too deep and too broad, either to swim or ford. Solway-frith was the usual rout, by which the Caledonians entered the empire, when they were in single clans, and not able to attack the garrisons on the wall. As soon as a Caledonian clan had passed Solway-frith, if they skulked along the sea-coast of Cumberland, to get into Lancashire past all the garrisons, there was a garrison at Virosidium, now Elenborough, on the sea-coast to oppose them. This garrison, according to the author of the Notitia, consisted of a cohort of Nervian Soldiers; and there is visible to this day a *mons exploratorius* near this fortress, from which mount a centinel might view all the coast of Scotland on the other side of Solway-frith, and spy the enemy on their distant approach. But if the Caledonians, by the assistance of a dark night, got safe by the fortress of Elenborough, there was another garrison more to the south, upon the sea-coast, called Arbeia, now Moresby.

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This garrison, according to the Notitia, consisted of Barcarian Soldiers to oppose the Caledonians. But if the Caledonians got safe by these two garrisons, skulking along the sea-coast of Cumberland, there was a third garrison, still further south of this, at Longovicus, now Lancaster. This garrison according to the Notitia, consisted of the Lancastrians or townsmen. And if the Caledonians got past this garrison, there were no more garrisons south-west to the utmost parts of Britain. But if it happened that the clans of Caledonians got over Solway-frith in large bodies together, and had courage to fight the garrisons; then they entered Cumberland immediately about Olenacum, now old Carlisle. The author of the Notitia places the Ala Herculea at this fortress, so called in honour of Maximianus Herculeus. If the Caledonians passed this garrison and advanced towards the east, then was the garrison of Alone, now Whitley Castle, ready to oppose them. But if the Caledonians judged it more advisable to march towards the south, to get out of the reach of the eighteen garrisons on Severus's wall, then they fell in with the garrison of Bremetenracum, now old Penrith or

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Plunton wall. There was a noble garrison here, which is called, according to the Notitia, Cuneus armaturarum, which Vegetius says is a troop of horse armed in the most complete manner. If the Caledonians escaped this garrison, and marched on still south, then they came within the compass of the garrison of Dictis, now Ambleside in Westmorland. If the Caledonians got safe by the garrison of Ambleside, where the Notitia places a company of Nervian Soldiers, the next garrison to the south was at Concangium, now Kendal; at this place the author of the Notitia mentions a company of watchmen: and here it was very proper, because if the Caledonian-picts had advanced thus far undiscovered, then were they got by all the fortresses, except Overborough. So then they might pillage, plunder and sack all before them without control. It was, therefore, the business of Concangium to set watches at proper places, and, upon a discovery, to acquaint the other garrisons, who being alarmed might prepare for pursuit and attack*".

Lancaster was one of the last stations the Romans abandoned, on their withdrawing

* From Rauthmall's Antiquities of Overborough.

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from Britain in the year of the Christian æra 446, five hundred and one years after their first descent upon the Island; and three hundred and sixty-seven after their first entrance into Lancashire *.

On the withdrawing of the Romans from Britain, the Caledonians took advantage of their absence, and sacked and burnt all the towns in the north of England. The Saxons, being invited to the aid of the Britons, arrived in the Island A. D. 449, when the Caledonians, after being defeated by the Britons and Saxons, gave up their conquests, and retired into their own country.

About the year 460 of the Christian æra, the Angles, under the command of Octa and Ebessa, came over from Germany with forty ships, and landed on the east coast, between the Tyne and the Forth, which district, being situate between the walls of Severus and Antoninus Pius, was at that time almost desolate, they therefore fixed themselves in this part without much opposition; and it was

* Bauthmall's Overborough.—Whittaker's Manchester.

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ever after found impossible to dispossess them; and having fresh reinforcements constantly arriving, they repeatedly defeated the northern nations and the Britons; and at length founded the kingdom of Northumbria, which was bounded by the rivers Humber and Mersey on the south, by the river Forth on the north, by the Irish sea on the west, and the German ocean on the east *: the greatest extent of which kingdom was about 150 miles in length, and 100 in breadth: it contained Lancashire, Westmorland, Cumberland, Yorkshire, Durham, Northumberland, and part of Scotland; the chief towns and cities were Lancaster, Carlisle, York, Durham, and Hexham. Northumbria was occasionally divided into two independent kingdoms; that part situate southward of the Tyne was called Deira; and northward of that river, Bernicia †.

In the early part of the Saxon heptarchy the country of the Strath-cluyd Britons, called the kingdom of Cumbria, was in its most prosperous state, at which time it extended from the river Ribble in Lancashire, along the

* Henry's History of Britain, vol. III.
† Turner's History of the Anglo-Saxons.

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western coast, to the mouth of the Clyde: but in the sixth and seventh centuries the kings of Deira and Bernicia conquered the south parts, and the Scots and Picts subdued the north parts of Cumbria *.

Lancaster, as before mentioned, was one of the principal towns in the kingdom of Northumbria during the Saxon heptarchy, and also whilst the Danes swayed the sceptre of Northumbria; but, during these dark and illiterate ages, little information of a general, and consequently still less of a local, nature, has been handed down to posterity; and in this instance might be owing, in some measure, to the unsettled state of the Northumbrian kingdom, for "of all the Anglo-Saxon governments, the kingdom of Northumbria had been always the most perturbed. Usurper murdering usurper is the pervading incident. A crowd of ghastly monarchs pass swiftly along the page of History as we gaze, and scarcely has the sword of the assassin been cleansed from its horrid pollution, before its point is turned upon its master, and he is carried to the sepulchre which he had just closed upon

* Henry's History of Britain, vol. III.

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"another. In this manner, during the last "century and a half," previous to the reign of Ethelred, "no fewer than seventeen sceptred "chiefs hurled each other from their joyless "throne, and the deaths of the greatest num- "ber were accompanied by hecatombs of their "friends *."

Alfred, it is stated, divided the rest of England, except Northumbria, into Shires or Shrievalties, and appointed an officer to govern each, called a Shiregerieve, Shirereve or Sheriff; yet, according to Roger Hoveden, this was not done in the north until Edward the Confessor divided Northumbria, then an earldom, into seven counties, with each a city or chief town: thus,

Eureswicscire, } now Yorkshire.
Richmundescire, }
Loncasterscire—Lancashire.
Coplande—Bishopric of Durham,
Westmerilonde—Westmorland.
Northumbrelonde—Northumberland.
Cumbrelonde—Cumberland †.

* Turner's Hist. of the Anglo-Saxons, vol. II. p. 119.
† Rapin's History of England, vol. I.

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[All further information, which has been collected respecting the town and neighbourhood during the Saxon and Danish æras, will be given hereafter in the remarkable occurrences.]

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LANCASTER CASTLE.

As the Castle is now one of the greatest curiosities, and chief ornaments of the town, so to this structure does Lancaster owe its original importance: the Roman station erected here would soon induce the Britons to settle near its walls, from the protection it offered to their persons and moveable property, in any sudden irruption of the Scots or Picts. And that the population of the town some time after this period has been considerable, we may infer from the Notitia Imperii, which states that the garrison consisted of the townsmen: for if Lancaster could, alone, afford a sufficient number of men capable of bearing arms to garrison this fortress, the town and population must, at this early period, have been very considerable.

Of the five old towers of the present Castle, viz. the Gateway, the Dungeon, Hadrian's, the large square tower, or citadel, commonly called the Lungess, and the Well-tower; three of them, viz. the Dungeon, Hadrian's and the Well-tower are ascribed to the Romans; but it is more probable that

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PLAN OF LANCASTER CASTLE.

1 The Gateway Tower.
2 Six sleeping cells for Women.
3 Six Work-Shops for do.
4 Women's Court.
5 Hospital, with three sleeping cells.
6 Women's Court.
7 Dungeon-Tower.
8 Debtors' Work-Shop.
9 Work-Shops, consisting of three Stories.
10 Debtors' Arcade with Rooms for Debtors above.
11 Hadrian's Tower, now used as the Record-Room.
12 Duchy-Court, } old Crown-Hall.
13 Council-Room, }
14 New Crown-Hall.
15 Prothonotary's Office.
16 Cursitor's Office.
17 County-Hall.
18 Jury's retiring Rooms.
19 Judge's Closet.
20 Jury's Ante-Chamber.
21 Grand Jury's Room.
22 Do. retiring Room.
23 Cells for Crown Prisoners.
24 Apartments for Lunatics, } large square Tower.
25 Chapel, }
26 Work-Shops for Crown Prisoners.
27 Engine Pump.
28 Day Rooms.
29 Two new Towers containing sleeping cells for Felons.
30 Places to draw water, supplied from the Engine Pump.
31 Round-House for Turnkey.
32 A passage, which leads under the two Towers for Felons.
33 Bath.
34 Shed.
35 Well-Tower.
36 Keeper's House.
37 Reservoir for rain water.
38 Pumps.
39 Terrace Walk.
40 Ditch.

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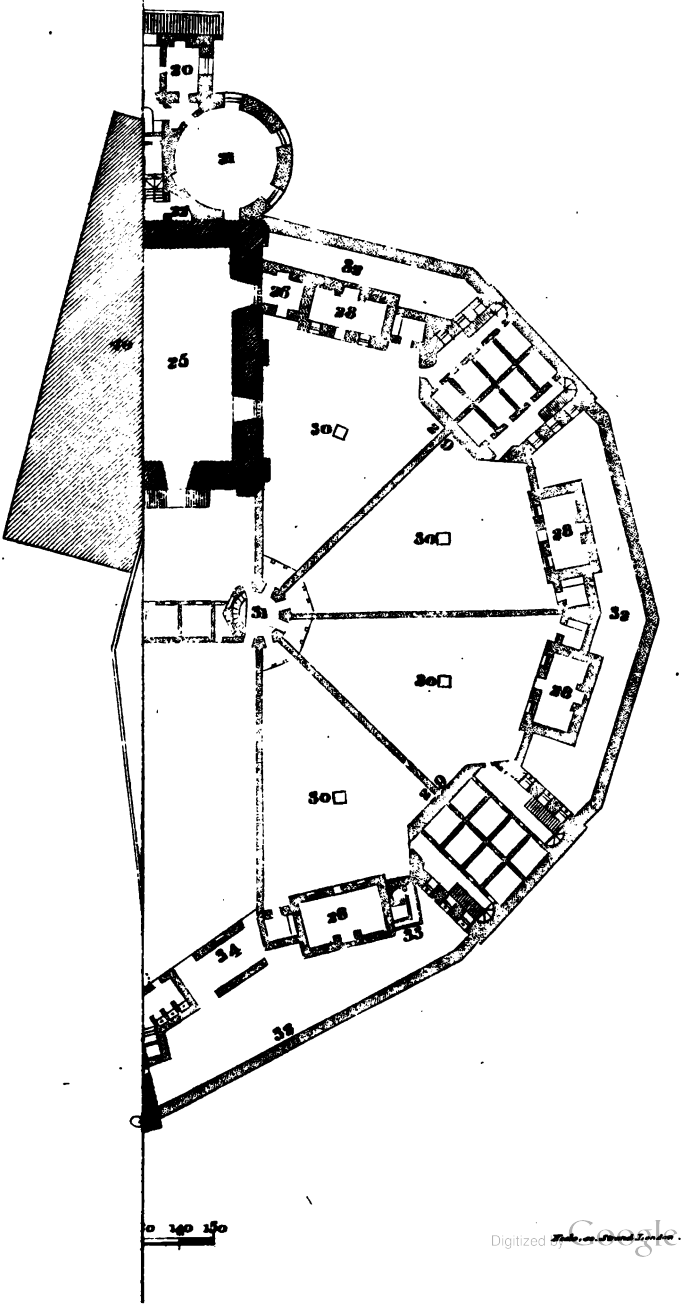
ASTLE.



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the Dungeon and the Well towers are not older than the Saxon data, if so old; for it is mentioned in the book called Dooms-day, which was written in the reign of William the Norman, that Roger of Poitou fixed the seat of his barony at Lancaster, and was building the castle there soon after the conquest. The lower part of Hadrian's tower has been supposed by some antiquaries, to be Roman. The Well-tower may have been built on the site of one destroyed by the Caledonians, in their irruptions, on the departure of the Romans *; and which may have originally been erected by Constantius Chlorus, to whom the present structure is attributed.

The small square tower, on the south side of the castle, called the Dungeon tower, is said to be the oldest. The ditch is generally supposed to have been made by order of the Emperor Hadrian, about A. D. 124, but it is more probable that the ditch was made at the time the Romans first established a garrison here. A small round tower was after-

* When the workmen were sinking for the foundation of the great boundary-wall, on the north side of the Castle, the ground work of an ancient tower was discovered.

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wards erected on the south-west side, it is still standing and called Hadrian's tower, and the lower part is believed to be of Roman architecture: this tower, being lately faced with freestone, looks like a modern erection. One round tower, similar to Hadrian's, has been taken down to make room for the new erections: it has been supposed by some that there have been seven of these round towers, and that the form of the castle was then a polygon *. It is asserted by some writers that A. D. 305, Constantius Chlorus †, father of Constantine the great, erected the square tower on the east side named the Well-tower, from its having a well within it: but it is more probable that its origin was not at so early a period.

That admirable Gothic structure, the Gateway tower, may be given to Edward the Third, or to his son John o'Gaunt; for on a shield, on one side of this tower, the arms of France are semi-quartered with those of England; on the other side, the same, with a label ermine of three points, the distinction of John

* West's Guide to the Lakes.

† Constantius Chlorus, who was joint Emperor with Galerius, died at York, A. D. 306.

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o'Gaunt: Edward the Third was the first of our kings who quartered England and France on a shield.

The Gateway consists of two large octagonal towers, connected by a curtain and the gates; over which is an opening for a portcullis: the entrance is defended by over-hanging battlements, supported by a triple range of corbels, cut in form of boultins, the intervals pierced through for the descent of missiles. On each side there are two small turrets or watch towers: over the gate is a niche, which probably once contained the statue of its founder. This tower is near 66 feet high.

The lower part of the large square tower or citadel, on the north side, commonly called the Lungess tower, is, by some antiquaries, supposed to be of Saxon architecture; this tower is 78 feet high, the turret of which, called John o'Gaunt's chair, is 10 feet higher, and commands an extensive view of the Irish sea, the Cumberland and Westmorland hills, the sands in Morecambe-bay, and the adjacent country; this tower has, on some occasion, been half demolished: the original windows

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are small and round headed, and are ornamented on each side with plain short pillars: on a stone in the battlement of this tower is the following inscription

E R
1585 R A*

which proves that the upper part was rebuilt in the reign of Elizabeth, at the time of the threatened invasion by the Spanish armada, when all the forts and castles in the kingdom had a thorough repair: the difference of the masonry between the old and new parts is yet perceptible.

NEW ERECTIONS.

In consequence of a general Act of Parliament for improving prisons, Lancaster castle was directed to be altered and enlarged, and in 1788, the keeper's house was begun to be erected; it fills up the space between the gateway and the well-tower; it is a neat structure, and commands a view of the whole of the castle yard. The female felons' prison was next completed, it extends from the gateway to the dungeon-tower, and inside of the castle yard it is built uniform with the keeper's house.

* Richard Ashton, Esq. was Sheriff A. D. 1586, the year in which the above repair was completed.

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The building of the male felons' part was next commenced; it consists of four airy and well-flagged courts for different classes of prisoners, with a day-room to each; the male felons are lodged in two handsome towers, four stories high, each story containing eight cells. Between the great boundary-wall and the wards are some strong solitary cells for refractory prisoners; also a warm and a cold bath. In the centre, where the division walls of the courts meet, is very judiciously situated a turnkey's lodge, which commands a view of the whole; whence strangers may see the prisoners without being incommoded. The above buildings for the felons are singularly constructed, without wood, plaster, or arch; the walls inside and out, the floors and roofs, being all finished with hewn stone.

The front of the new county and crown halls, and county offices, on the west side of the castle, is a regular and beautiful piece of Gothic architecture.

The county hall is a semi-polygon, being the moiety of a space formed by fourteen equal sides; it is capable of containing about fifteen hundred persons; the roof is supported

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by five light, clustered columns, with plain capitals, forming Gothic arches; the groins which spring from them ramify into a stone ceiling of open work of great beauty *. The hall itself is supported by massy pillars, forming an extensive arcade, the foundations are laid in the ancient moat which surrounded the castle, and are about twenty feet deep. Within the arcade is an arched room intended for the use of the county.

The crown hall is a spacious oblong, also in the Gothic taste. In both these halls the wood work is of oak: the bench, the bar, and the people, are placed in full view of each other, this is effected by having an area behind the bar, and raising the auditors one above another upon broad steps; which also prevents that pressure of the crowd always experienced where the bar and the floor are on the same level. Every attention has been paid to the convenience, light and air of these halls; and in every other respect to

* In this hall there are two fine full-length portraits of Colonel Stanley and Mr. Blackburn, the members for the county, painted by Allen, and presented by Sir Robert Peele, Bart.

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render them worthy of the great commercial and opulent county to which they belong.

The room for the grand jury is circular, large and commodious; and is furnished with moreen hangings; the record rooms, the offices for the clerk of the crown, the prothonotary, &c. are conveniently situated, and, with the halls, have connected roofs, so that the water is conveyed from them into a reservoir in the castle yard, for the use of the prisoners.

The next work commenced was an arcade, in front of the old crown hall, within the castle yard, with rooms for debtors over it: this arcade is very convenient for the debtors to walk in, when the weather is wet *.

The keeper of Lancaster castle has a salary of £.600, out of which he pays four turnkeys. The chaplain has a salary of £.50; besides which he receives £.4 from the duchy. The surgeon has a salary of fifty

* Mr. Harrison was the architect who designed and conducted these improvements; Alexander Hayes was the superintending mason; and in completing the carpentry, especially in the roofs of the new halls, Edward Exley's merits claim this notice.

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guineas for attending the crown prisoners, and the medicines are found by the county.

The elevated site of the castle, with the late additional buildings, reservoirs, pumps, drains, and the great attention to cleanliness, render it one of the most commodious and healthy county gaols in this kingdom: and the style of the new parts being all carefully adapted to the old, the whole now forms a group of castle-building, which, perhaps, is not excelled in the empire.

The plan and arrangements of the prison are judiciously formed, being divided into different compartments, which, in a great measure, afford the keeper an opportunity of separating and confining the offenders, according to the various crimes with which they are charged. Since the completion of the new felons' wards, no *fetters* have been used, except for the refractory. And here it may with great propriety be observed, that great praise is due to Mr. Higgin, the keeper, for his humanity and attention to the prisoners, and for promoting a system of industry, by which every prisoner, capable of labour, is engaged in some useful employ-

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ment, such as weaving, shoe-making, &c. And many of the prisoners, who have learned no trade, are taught to weave; which enables them, on their liberation, to procure an honest livelihood, if they are so inclined.

The wages for the prisoners' labour are rated by the general prices, of which they are paid one-third; a part of which share they receive every week, and the remainder on their discharge; the other two-thirds are paid to the county treasurer; to whom, since the commencement of their employment, a very considerable sum has been paid.

The county allowance to the crown prisoners, per week, is 6*lb.* of wheaten bread; 2½*lb.* of oatmeal, and 10*lb.* of potatoes; and on Sunday ½*lb.* of boiled beef and one quart of soup.

The different towers, buildings, courts, &c. are appropriated to the following uses.

The area of the castle-yard, which contains about 2800 square yards, is set apart for air and exercise for the debtors only.

In the gateway tower are eight rooms, viz. an apartment for the turnkeys; a reception

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room for crown prisoners, and the joiner's room; over the turnkey's lodge is a room for debtors called the pigeon box; over the entrance is the ancient court room, now occupied by the female debtors; there is a narrow winding stair-case to the attic story, where there are three rooms for debtors, named the constable's room, the smuggling room, and the pin box.

In the well tower there are four rooms for debtors. Over the arcade, on the west side of the yard, there are six rooms for debtors; in a wing adjoining there are three rooms for debtors; one room on the ground floor is used by them as a workshop.

In the new buildings, between the gateway and the dungeon tower, there are two airy and spacious rooms, which are used as an hospital.

For the female felons are appropriated two rooms in the dungeon tower as night rooms; three night cells and a day room under the hospital; a court and a wash-house adjoining; six workshops, and six night cells between the workshops and the gateway tower.

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The large square tower serves as a bridewell for the time prisoners, and occasionally for some of the felons; it has a small open court adjoining. In this tower there are two large rooms used as a day-room and a night-room, the former called the Howard, the latter the Hanway, formerly named the quakers' room, a number of this people having been confined in it, during their cruel persecution about the middle of the seventeenth century.

Adjoining this court are the old shire hall, now used as a workshop for carding and roving cotton; three shops for weaving calicos; seven small workshops, also the taskmaster's room, and the ware room.

The chapel is in the lower part of the large tower, where are a commodious gallery for the debtors, and seven separate divisions for the criminals, so contrived that they are in some degree prevented from seeing each other during the time of divine service, which is on Sundays, Wednesdays and Fridays.

The ground on the west side of the castle, in front of the new halls, having some years

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ago, been cleared of buildings, is converted into a pleasant parade: and since the liberality of the magistrates has completed so much, it is extremely desirable that the improvement may be extended to the removal of the old houses and cottages on the east front, which so much block up and disgrace that magnificent specimen of Gothic architecture, the gateway tower, as well as other parts of the castle.

The expence of the new erections and improvements, amounts to upwards of £.40,000; and from the solidity of their construction, where timber has been rejected as much as possible, they will be little liable to be destroyed either by accidental fire or by time.

Keeper of the Castle, Mr. Higgin,
Chaplain,..... Revd. J. Rowley,
Surgeon,..... Mr. Baxendale.

Thus having noticed whatever appeared interesting respecting the castle, before we proceed to describe the different religious buildings of the present time, it will be proper to state what has been collected respecting the religious houses established in

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Lancaster previously to the reforming reign of Henry the Eighth.

THE BENEDICTINE PRIORY, Now St. MARY'S CHURCH.

Was founded by Roger of Poictiers, Lord of the honour of Lancaster, and by him given, in the year 1094, together with some lands here, to the Benedictine abbey of St. Martin de Sagio, or Sees, in Normandy; upon which a prior and five monks of the order of St. Benedict came from the above named abbey and took possession of this structure; these, with three priests, two clerks and servants, formed a small religious house or monastery subordinate to the said abbey; which monastery was endowed with a revenue of eighty pounds, a considerable sum in those days. After the alien priories were dissolved, this revenue and the lands belonging to the priory were annexed, by Henry the Fifth, to the abbey of Syon near Brentford in Middlesex, to which it belonged till the general dissolution of monasteries by Henry the Eighth.

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BENEDICTINE PRIORS,
Of St. MARY'S, LANCASTER.

Gernerus	1250
William Ree	1252
Ralph Bruno	1271
John Ree	1292
Galfridus	1322
Nigellus	1324
Adam Conratts	1330
John de Loget, died	1399
Giles Lonnel, succeeded	1399

The FRIARY of the DOMINICAN or BLACK FRIARS.

A religious house of Dominican or Black Friars was established in this town, in the part, which from this religious house is still called the Friarage *, it was founded by Sir Hugh Harrington, Knight, about the 44th year of King Henry the Third, A. D. 1260, and granted 32d Henry the Eighth, A. D. 1541, to Thomas Holcroft.

* In March 1801, when Sulyard-Street, in the Friarage, was forming, the ground work of this Friary, was discovered; the foundations of several of the cells were entire, the dimensions, as taken by Mr. Edward Batty, of Lancaster, architect, were 7½ feet, by 6½: the bases and broken fragments of several large columns were also found, together with a large quantity of human bones and some skeletons.

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This order was instituted by Dominic de Guzman, a Spaniard, under the name of predicant Friars, so called because the design of their institution was to preach against heretics; they were also called Dominicans, from their founder, and black Friars from their habit, which was a white robe, reaching to the feet; a white apron a little shorter, tied round the waist; and over these a black gown, which hung to the bottom of the apron; a short black cloak with a hood; a fillet of hair twisted round the head; the crown shaved and always naked, except the Friar chose to put up the hood. They settled in England about 1262.

St. LEONARD'S HOSPITAL.

John, earl of Lancaster, afterwards king of England, also founded in this town, an hospital, which he dedicated to St. Leonard*, for a master, chaplain, and nine poor persons, of which three were to be lepers.

They affirmed that they had obtained a bull from pope Celestine the Third, who filled

* The Street called St. Leonard-Gate derives its name from this hospital.

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the papal chair from 1198 to 1216, confirming their privileges and donations.

Henry, duke of Lancaster, about the 30th of Edward the Third, A. D. 1357, by his charter granted this hospital to the nunnery of Seaton in Cumberland, with power to appoint the chantry priest to officiate in the said hospital *.

FRANCISCAN CONVENT.

According to Tanner, there anciently was a Franciscan Convent, near the old bridge; but we have not been able to collect any information respecting it †.

* Nicolson and Burn's History of Westmorland and Cumberland.

† The above Account of the Religious Houses is principally extracted from Tanner's Notitia Monastica, by Nasmith.

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PLACES OF PUBLIC WORSHIP.

St. MARY'S CHURCH,

Which is the parish Church, is a large Gothic structure. There are but few remains of antiquity now to be seen, and no painted glass: the grotesque figures of the turn-up seats, and the carving in front of the chancel and vestry, are worthy of observation; they are executed in the style of the times in which this Church belonged to the abbey of St. Martin de Sagio in Normandy. The Church has a good organ. The steeple is a square tower which contains eight bells, it was rebuilt A. D. 1759, in the same style as the Church.

MINISTERS,

Revd. John Manby, M. A. Vicar,
Revd. James Thomas, } ..... Curates.
Revd. Joseph Rowley, }

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Monuments, Inscriptions, &c.

In St. Mary's Church.

Of these we only insert the most remarkable, which are the following, viz.

On the north side,

A beautiful monument in white and dark-coloured marble, to the memory of Sibyll Elizabeth Wilson, daughter of Lieutenant Colonel Wilson of the first regiment of Foot Guards, and Anne Sybill his wife.

The design—The parents weeping over the corpse of their only child; above the inscription is a cherub descending with a wreath.

Fishers, York, inv. et scul.

A monument of excellent workmanship to the memory of William Stratford, L. L. D. Commissary of the Archdeaconry of Richmond, in white marble; over which, also cut in marble, are his arms.

The design—Charity succouring the aged and the orphan.

L. F. Roubiliac inv. et scul.

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The following Epitaph is copied from his monument.

Near this place are deposited
The remains of
WILLIAM STRATFORD,
Commissary of the Archdeaconry of
Richmond,
Who departed this life September 7th, 1752,
in the 75th year of his age.
He was eminent
for knowledge in his profession,
integrity in his office,
and for those other virtues which adorn
the man, the citizen, and the christian:
in his conduct he was influenced
by the dictates of conscience,
a rational faith in his redeemer,
and unaffected devotion to God;
hence it became his delight
to *DO GOOD AND TO DISTRIBUTE.*
The monuments of his charity
are visible to the present,
and the effects of it will remain
to future ages *.

* Dr. Stratford, by his will gave 50*l.* to the poor of Kendal; 20*l.* to the poor of Killington in Westmorland;

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A beautiful monument of Sir Samuel Eyre, who died 12th September, 1698; the body was interred here, but afterwards removed to Salisbury. He was one of the judges of the king's bench in the reign of king William: this monument is of white marble, over which is a bust of the judge: under the monument is his coat of arms, cut likewise in white marble.

and upwards of 3,000*l.* in particular charities, in various places: he bequeathed the remainder of his personal property to the amount of 9,390*l.* to be applied, by his executors, in purchasing good books, to be given to proper persons, within the Archdeaconry of Richmond, or elsewhere; in relieving poor house-keepers; putting out poor children apprentices; cloathing poor old people, and poor boys and girls; and in any public charity or charitable uses, which his executors should approve of. Accordingly they augmented fifty-eight small livings and curacies in the counties of Lancaster, York, and Chester, also in Westmorland and Cumberland; most of them with the sum of 100*l.* on condition that the inhabitants, incumbents, or others, would contribute another 100*l.* in order to obtain the augmentation of queen Anne's bounty; which increased the charity quadruple. The remainder of the money was distributed in other charities agreeably to the will.

See Nicolson and Burn's History of Westmorland and Cumberland.

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South side of the Church,

A beautiful monument of white and dark-coloured marble, erected to the family of the Atkinsons of Kirkby Lonsdale, and of the late alderman Atkinson of Lancaster; over which is an urn, and under the monument the family arms.

Middle Aisle,

The following Inscription on a tomb-stone, in capital letters, engraved on brass, is copied from the original.

Here lyeth interred,
The body of THOMAS COVELL, Esq.
6 Tymes Mayor of this Towne,
48 Yeares Keeper of this Castle,
46 Yeares one of the Coroners of the County
Palatine of Lancaster,
Captaine of the freehold Band of the Hundred of Lonsdale, on this side the sand,
And justice of peace and quorum throughout
this said County Palatine of Lancaster,
Who dyed the 1st of August, 1609,
Ætatis suæ 78.

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Cease, cease to mourn, all tears are vain
and voide,
Hee's fledd, not dead; dissolved, not destroy'd:
In heaven his soule doth rest; his bodie here
Sleepes in this dust, and his fame everie where
Triumphs: the town, the country, farther
forth,
The land throughout, proclaimes his noble
worth.
Speak of a man so kinde, so courteous,
So free, and everie waie magnanimous;
That storie told at large, here doe you see
Epitomiz'd in briefe, Covell was he.

Above the inscription, his figure is cut in brass, in the robes of an alderman; likewise his coat of arms.

In the church-yard there are also two monuments worthy of observation: viz. that of the late Henry Rawlinson, Esq. and the mural one on the south side of the church, erected to the memory of Alexander Stevens, Esq. the architect of the aqueduct bridge.

Lancaster Vicarage is at present in the possession of the Revd. John Manby, M. A.

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Under the Vicar of Lancaster, are the following livings or curacies.

St. Mary's, Lancaster,
St. John's, do.
St. Ann's, do.
Admarsh,
Caton, (Lonsdale Deanery,)
Gressingham, (Lonsdale Deanery,)
Overton,
Poulton,
Stalmin,
Wyersdale,
Littledale, (under Caton.)

St. JOHN'S CHAPEL,

Situate on the Green Area, is a neat structure; it was erected A. D. 1754, and consecrated the following year; it was augmented A. D. 1757; and had land purchased for it with £.800, A. D. 1760,

Whereof, given by queen Anne's bounty £.400
By the executors of William Stratford, L. L. D. ..... £.200
By other Benefactors..... £.200

An elegant spire or steeple was added A. D. 1784, from a design by Mr. Harrison, architect, a donation for the building of which

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was left by the late Mr. Thomas Bowes, of this town. This chapel has a good organ. It has also a small burying ground.

MINISTER,

Revd. Thomas Saul.

St. ANN'S CHAPEL,

Situate in Moor-Lane, is a neat structure. It was consecrated A. D. 1796. The organ was given by John Dent, Esq. M. P. for Lancaster.

MINISTER,

Revd. Robert Housman.

The QUAKERS' MEETING HOUSE.

Situate on the north side of Meeting-house Lane, was erected A. D. 1677, it is large and commodious; with a good school-house adjoining. The burying ground, surrounding the Meeting-house, is extensive. This society is numerous in Lancaster.

The PRESBYTERIAN CHAPEL,

Situate on the south side of St. Nicholas Street, is a small but neat edifice; it was rebuilt A. D. 1786, by Mr. Thomas Taylor. The congregation is not numerous.

MINISTER,

Revd. William Lamport.

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The ROMAN CATHOLIC CHAPEL,

Situate on the north side of Dalton-Square, was built A. D. 1798; it is a handsome building of polished freestone.

The altar-piece, executed in chiaro scuro by Mr. Baker of Wakefield, is an object worthy of inspection. The middle group is taken from Angelica Kauffman's apparition of Christ to the two Maries; which, together with the figures of St. Peter and St. Paul, and various emblematical devices, forms a whole, that is at once simple and elegant.

MINISTER,

Revd. John Rigby, D. S.

INDEPENDENT CHAPEL,

Adjoining to High-Street, was erected A. D. 1772, it is a neat structure, and has a small burying ground.

MINISTER,

Revd. P. S. Charrier.

METHODIST CHAPEL,

In Sulyard-street, Dalton-square, was erected in 1806, it is built on a piece of ground formerly occupied as part of the burying

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ground of the Dominican Friars, who flourished here previous to the reign of Henry the Eighth.

PUBLIC BUILDINGS,

Public Charities, and Charitable Institutions.

Next to the Castle, already described, the magnificent AQUEDUCT for conveying the Canal over the Lune, is most worthy of the observation of the stranger; the description of which will be given hereafter under the head, Lancaster Canal.

The OLD BRIDGE,

When the arch next the Skerton side was taken down and rebuilt, some brass pieces of money were met with under one of the foundation-stones, from which it was believed that this bridge was of Danish origin. It is now verging towards decay, and was lately purchased from the county by Mr. John Brockbank, ship-builder, who in

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August 1802, caused one arch of it to be taken down, in order to permit vessels launched from his yard to proceed to the Quay with their masts standing.

The NEW BRIDGE,

This bridge is built nearly on the site of one which formerly stood here. It was completed A. D. 1788, and consists of five equal, elliptical arches; it is in length 549 feet, and was built from a design by Mr. Harrison; the expense of the erection was defrayed by the county, and amounted to the sum of £.14,000. The pressure on the foundations is taken off by perforations over each pier; above the entrance of each perforation is a pediment supported by two Doric pillars; the balustrade is of elegantly-turned freestone. It is esteemed one of the handsomest bridges of its size in Europe; it makes a good entrance into the town from the north, which, previous to its erection, was much wanted; the road over the old bridge and through Bridge-lane being narrow and inconvenient.

The TOWN-HALL

Is built on the site of the old one. The foundation was laid in March 1781, and

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several coins in a copper box were deposited under the foundation-stone at the south-east corner: it was completed in May 1783, at the expence of £.1,300. It was built by Mr. Robert Dickinson of this town, from a design by Major Jarrat, for which the corporation presented him with the freedom of the Borough in a silver box.

It is a very handsome building, with a noble portico, supported by four Tuscan columns, the entablature is Doric, with a plain pediment, and a cupola.

In the council-chamber there is a full-length portrait of Lord Nelson, painted by Lonsdale, and presented by him to the corporation.

The CUSTOM HOUSE,

On St. George's Quay, was built A. D. 1764, from a design by Mr. Gillow of this town: it is a neat edifice with a portico and plain pediment, supported by four Ionic columns, each being fifteen feet and a half high, and formed from a single stone; it has a double flight of steps.

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The ASSEMBLY ROOM

Is situate in Back-lane; it is a plain building with a small portico; there are, during the winter, assemblies, and three subscription concerts. The gentlemen of the musical society perform at the concerts, besides whom some professional performers attend from Liverpool or Manchester.

The THEATRE,

Situate in St. Leonard-gate, is a plain structure; but displays much neatness within; it was built in 1781, previous to which time there were only temporary theatres in this town. It was erected, in part, by a subscription of eight shares, £.50 each, for which an interest of £.5 per cent is paid from the rent of the theatre, each proprietor has also a free ticket of admission during the season.

Since its erection it has been successively occupied by the respective companies of Messrs. Austin and Whitlock, Whitlock and Munden, Stephen Kemble, and Stanton; the last of whom rents it at present.

The BATH,

Situate in Moor-street, top of Moor-lane, was built by fifty subscribers at ten guineas

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each, and was completed in 1803, it is a neat freestone building, and contains both a warm and a cold bath.

The FREE SCHOOL,

Situate on the west side of the church yard, was rebuilt by subscription in 1683; which was promoted by Bishop Pilkington; it has a head master, an usher, and a writing master. Their salaries are paid by the corporation.

The POOR-HOUSE,

For the poor of the township, is healthfully and pleasantly situate on the side of Lancaster Moor, distant about one-third of a mile from the town. It was built in the years 1787-8, previous to which time the poor-house was situate near the white-cross. The present one is large and commodious, but the poor have so much increased, that a few years ago an additional wing became necessary; this wing consists of several rooms intended as fever wards; also a day room for confining insane persons.

Several fields, comprising about 10 Acres, have been enclosed from the common for

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the use of the poor. These fields are now in a state of good cultivation. The money borrowed for building the new poor-house, which amounted to £.1,050, has been lately repaid. The poor's rate was laid for 1806, at two shillings and eight-pence; a few years ago it was five shillings in the pound. There are two overseers annually chosen, and also a permanent one who has a salary of £.60 per annum.

The SHAMBLES

Were erected at the expense of the corporation; and, for neatness and regularity of building, do credit to the public spirit of that body.

The DISPENSARY,

The building erected for this charitable and excellent institution is situate on the Castle-hill; it is a small, but handsome fabrick; on the front is a small alto relievo of the good Samaritan. This institution is supported by donations and annual subscriptions. Its objects are poor persons who are incapable of paying for medical or surgical assistance, who must have a recommendation from one of the subscribers. The total number of

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patients admitted from January 1st, 1806, to January 1st, 1807, was 1362.

GARDYNER'S CHANTRY,

Situate on the east side of the Vicarage Court, was founded in 1485, by John Gardyner of Bailrig near Lancaster, for the support of four poor persons. It was rebuilt in 1792, and now consists of four small houses.

By the foundation deed it was to be called "the perpetual chantry of John Gardyner, "in the Church of the blessed St. Mary of "Lancaster." This deed also appointed a chaplain to celebrate divine offices, on certain days, at the altar of the parish church. The allowance to each of the poor persons was seven-pence per week during life; and two-pence weekly for a woman to attend on them.

PENNY'S HOSPITAL,

Situate in Back-lane, was founded by William Penny, alderman of Lancaster, A. D. 1720, comprising twelve small houses for the same number of poor men; each has an allowance of sixteen shillings and eight-pence per quarter, and a new coat value thirteen shillings and four-pence every year. The mayor and aldermen are the trustees.

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There is a small chapel at the end of the court, originally built for the objects of this charity, but now used as a school-house for the boys belonging to the charity-school. Prayers are read here every Wednesday and Friday at three o'clock in the afternoon, from Easter to Michaelmas; for which the curate of St. Mary's church has the annual allowance of four pounds.

GILLISON'S HOSPITAL,

Was founded in 1790, by a donation in the will of the late Mrs. Anne Gillison of this town. It consists of eight houses for the same number of unmarried women; each of whom has an allowance of three pounds per annum, and a new gown value twenty shillings. The mayor and aldermen are the trustees.

The CHARITY SCHOOL for BOYS.

This school was instituted in 1770, and forty poor boys were then cloathed and educated; but two years after its institution the number was increased to fifty. Collections for the support of this charity are annually made at St. Mary's church and St. John's chapel; likewise subscriptions and donations are

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received by the treasurer. The number of boys cloathed and educated since its institution, to September 1806, was 503; they are put out apprentices, at the age of fourteen, to different trades, many of them to the sea. The school-master has a salary of £.50 per annum, and a house to live in.

The CHARITY SCHOOL for GIRLS Was instituted in 1772. In the commencement thirty-four poor girls were annually cloathed, and educated so as to make useful servants; the number was shortly after increased to forty. It is supported by voluntary subscriptions and donations; the school-house is in High-street.

These girls, besides learning to read, write, knit and sew, make all their own clothes, and generally earn about twenty-four pounds per annum, one-fourth of which is given to the most deserving and well-behaved, and the remainder is applied to the use of the school. The salary of the mistress is twenty-four pounds per annum, and a house rent free; her assistant has ten pounds per annum.

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SUNDAY SCHOOLS.

About fifteen years ago Sunday schools were instituted in this town, and they have met with liberal encouragement. In the year ending June 1806, the average number of this class of scholars in Lancaster and Skerton was 300.

The MARINE SOCIETY

Was instituted in 1792, for the benefit of the widows and orphans of deceased masters and first mates of vessels belonging to the port of Lancaster. The members of this institution pay on entrance two guineas; and half-a-guinea every three months.

The widows of deceased masters or mates of vessels are entitled to twelve pounds each per annum during life, provided their husbands have regularly paid their subscriptions for three years previous to their demise. Honorary members pay, at least, one guinea per annum.

BENEVOLENT SOCIETY,

For relieving persons of the following descriptions; first, poor lying-in women, who generally receive ten shillings within the month, also the loan of child-bed linen,

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Secondly, the industrious poor who, either through sickness or casual misfortune, are reduced to great distress. Thirdly, old and infirm persons, who are relieved with occasional donations, generally from two shillings and sixpence to five shillings each.

There is a sermon preached annually at St. Ann's Chapel, and a collection made for the benefit of this institution.

FRIENDLY SOCIETIES.

In this town there are thirteen of these societies for men, and four for women: the number of members belonging to the former amounted at Whitsun-tide 1806, to 2,027; and the total expense in relieving the sick members and furnishing funerals, for the year preceding, was upwards of £.825.

LANCASTER MARSH,

Eighty of the oldest freemen resident in Lancaster, or their widows after the demise of their husbands, have the neat proceeds of the rents of the Marsh divided amongst them annually: it consists of 210 Acres of land. An act for the enclosing, draining and embanking of which was obtained in 1795, previous to which time it was a stinted pas-

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ture; it is now in a state of good cultivation, and the receipt increased about three-fold since its enclosure: each freeman formerly entitled to a marsh-grass now receives four pounds annually. The corporation are the trustees.

GREAVES ESTATE.

William Heysham, Esq. by his Will dated the 22d April, 1725, gave all his messuages, lands and tenements, called the Greaves, near this town, to the corporation for ever IN TRUST, to the intent that the rents should be applied to the benefit of such eight poor men, residing in Lancaster, for their respective lives, as the mayor, recorder and three senior aldermen, for the time being, should appoint; and as often as any of such eight poor men should die, the mayor, recorder and three senior aldermen should nominate and appoint other poor men in their stead.

The Greaves Estate is now let at the yearly rent of £.256, which is paid and divided quarterly.

The united ages of the eight poor persons, who are at present in the receipt of the rent of this estate, amount to 622 years.

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The late James Willan, saddler, enjoyed the benefit of this charity for upwards of forty years, during which period he received £.631.

Since the commencement of this charity, sixty persons have received the benefit of it.

The oldest streets in Lancaster, like those of most other ancient towns in this country, are narrow; but the more modern streets have not this inconvenience: the houses in the latter, being mostly built of the white and variegated freestone which is procured in the neighbourhood, have a very good appearance. As a specimen of these houses Dalton-square is pointed out as worthy the observation of the stranger.

According to the annexed plan, by Speed, the street named at present Back-lane, has originally been called Chennell-lane: the present China-lane was anciently Kelne-lane: and that which is now named Pudding-lane was once called Butchers-street; the shambles having been there before the present were built. The Fish-market, at that period, was at the bottom of Calcald-lane,

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ASTOR, LENOX AND TILDEN FOUNDATIONS.

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near Calcald-well. Part of the Roman wall, which once surrounded the station, is delineated on this plan; also the religious house, which for 279 years was occupied by the Friars of the order of St. Dominic.

The derivation of the names of the different parts of the town, the streets, &c. is as follows, the Green Area, from the British name of the town, see page 3; the Friarage, from the Dominican Friary; St. Leonard-gate, from St. Leonard's hospital; the Bridge-lane and China-lane were once the principal thorough-fare from the old bridge, and when the street properly called Charles-street, was formed, it was natural enough to call it New-street, which it still retains; New Road derives its name from the same circumstance: the derivation of the names of most of the other streets is obvious.

Lancaster returns two members to Parliament. It was made a Borough in the fourth year of the reign of Richard the First; but did not send members till the twenty-third of Edward the First; it also returned members to the respective Parliaments in the twenty-sixth, thirty-third, and thirty-fifth of that

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king's reign: also to those of the eighth and nineteenth of Edward the Second: and to the Parliaments during the first, second, third and fourth of Edward the Third; at which time it ceased sending, until the first year of the reign of Edward the Sixth, when its privilege was restored*. The members are chosen by the burgesses, whether resident or not: the mayor and two bailiffs are the returning officers. The freemen of Lancaster are exempt from the payment of the tolls, and town-duties on exportation of goods, to which others are liable.

POPULATION.

In 1781, Lancaster contained 694 houses liable to the duty on houses and windows. In March 1801, it contained 1,598 houses, 1,999 families, 3,999 males, 5,031 females; being a total of 9,030. The population, as stated above, was at that period undoubtedly less than the real number; if we were to include absent seamen employed in the shipping belonging the port, whose families were resident in the town, it would amount to

* History of the Boroughs of Great Britain, vol. 1st, page 338; also vol. 3d, page 267.

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upwards of 10,000: but the population since that time has been rather on the decline.

SKERTON.

The river separates Lancaster from Skerton, which is a considerable Village inhabited principally by labouring people. In March 1801, it contained 245 inhabited houses, 5 uninhabited houses, 276 families, 607 males, 671 females; being a total of 1278.

King John confirmed by charter to Lancaster all the privileges and liberties he had granted to Bristol, Northampton, &c.

Edward the Third A. D. 1363, granted to the corporation that pleas and sessions should be holden in Lancaster, and no where else in the county *.

Charles the Second, A. D. 1664, by charter, confirmed and enlarged the above-mentioned privileges.

The corporation consists of a mayor, recorder, seven aldermen, two bailiffs, twelve capital burgesses and twelve common coun-

* Camden's Britannia.

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cil-men: their officers and attendants are one town-clerk, two serjeants at mace, one bel-man, one beadle, and three waits or musicians.

The market days at Lancaster are Wednesday and Saturday, the latter is the principal market, and is generally well supplied with grain, oat-meal, fruit and other vegetables, poultry, butter, eggs, &c.

There is also a tolerable supply of fish from the Lune and Morecamb bay; and fishing boats sometimes bring their cargoes, caught in the Irish channel, to this market. The fish is in general reasonable, except oysters and lobsters, which are scarce and dear: very fine salmon are taken in the Lune, and considerable quantities are brought hither from Carlisle, Workington, &c. yet of late years they have been sold at a very high price, owing to the quantity bought up and sent to the different manufacturing towns in the south part of the county.

There are three fairs holden annually in Lancaster, each of which lasts three days, the first begins on the 30th day of April, for cattle, cheese, cloth and pedlery: the second

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on the 5th day of July, being old midsummer eve, for cattle, wool, cheese, cloth and pedlery: the third on the 10th day of October, being old michaelmas eve, for cattle, cheese, cloth and pedlery: the last is the principal cheese-fair.

There are two banking houses in Lancaster, one called the Lancaster bank, in Church-street, of which Messrs. Thomas Worswick, Sons & Co. are proprietors; the other, the New bank, in Penny-street, Messrs. Dilworth & Hargreaves, proprietors. Two news rooms, commonly called coffee rooms. One well-chosen public Library consisting of upwards of 2200 volumes; the proprietors of this Library are called the Amicable Society; each member pays on admission two guineas and a half, and the annual subscription is twelve shillings. Two circulating Libraries. Two lodges of Free-masons, viz. St. John's lodge, No. 534, and the lodge of Fortitude, No. 484. In June 1801, a weekly newspaper was first published in Lancaster, by Mr. W. Minshull, by whom it is continued.

INNS in LANCASTER,

The principal Inns are the King's Arms,

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higher end of Market-street; the Royal Oak, and the Commercial Inn, in the Market-place.

COACHES.

The mail coach from the south arrives about half past eleven o'clock in the forenoon, and proceeds north after changing horses; that from the north arrives about half past one o'clock in the afternoon, and stops about half an hour for the passengers to dine. No London mail arrives on Tuesdays, nor is there any sent to London on Fridays.

Several stage coaches set off for Liverpool every morning; the passengers for Manchester, London, &c. are taken by Messrs. Cooper & Co's. coach to Preston, whence they proceed in another coach to Manchester. The Liverpool coaches arrive here in the evening, and about an hour after proceed for Kendal.

Coaches to and from Ulverston every day as the tides permit.

Lancaster is pleasantly situate on the south bank of the river Lune, and is distant 235 miles N. N. W. from London; and 68 South from Carlisle. Latitude 54. 4 N.—Longitude 2. 56 W. The town, being built on ri-

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sing ground, is remarkable for cleanness; this and its proximity to the coast render its air pure and salubrious; and there is a plentiful supply of good water from the springs.

At a small distance from the town, almost from any point of view, the castle and the church, which then appear as one group of building have a striking effect. "But the view from a hill descending to Lancaster" namely the moor, "is pre-eminent for grandeur, and comprehends an extent of sea and land, and a union of the sublime in both, which we have never seen equaled. In the green vale of the Lune below lies the town, spreading up the side of a round hill overtopped by the old towers of the castle and the church. Beyond, over a ridge of gentle heights, which bind the west side of the vale, the noble inlet of the sea, that flows upon the Ulverston and Lancaster Sands, is seen at the feet of an amphitheatre formed by nearly all the mountains of the Lakes; an exhibition of alpine grandeur, both in form and colouring, which, with the extent of water below, composes a scenery perhaps faintly rivalling that of

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the Lake of Geneva. To the south and west the Irish channel finishes the view *."

From the high fields adjoining the lane leading to the Ridge, on the north-east side of the town, may be seen the above prospect in a favourite and varied point of view.

Belle Vue is another excellent station, about half a mile from the town, adjoining the road towards the south, which commands a good view of the castle, church, town, the estuary of the Lune, and the Irish sea.

The public spirit and loyalty of Lancaster have long and justly been noticed by topographical writers. Its inhabitants have, generally speaking, been also esteemed moral and religious.

COMMERCE, &c.

The trade of Lancaster, previous to the present stagnation, was very considerable, in 1800 there were 47 vessels employed in the foreign trade of this port, principally to the West Indies, from 160 to 500 tons burthen, carrying upwards of 11,080 tons, exclusive of coasting vessels trading to London, Li-

* Mrs. Radcliffe's Tour to the Lakes.

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verpool, Bristol, Whitehaven, &c. In 1801 there were 76 vessels belonging the port, including coasters, the whole of which amounted to 13,996 tons; and were navigated by 1605 men.

The exports from Lancaster to the West Indies are considerable quantities of mahogany furniture, the Manchester and Glasgow manufactures, hardware and cutlery from Birmingham and Sheffield, provisions, saddlery, woollen and linen cloths, stationery, shoes, boots, hats, candles, soap, &c. &c.

The imports from the West Indies are sugar, coffee, cotton, rum, hides, mahogany, fustic, log-wood, &c. &c.

In 1799 it was proposed to improve the navigation of the port by making a new and extensive dock, capable of containing fifty vessels, at the Thorn-bush, about six miles down the river from the town; the dock at Glasson being with some winds difficult of access; the shore was surveyed, and estimates of the expense made, which with dry docks amounted to the sum of £.30,000. A subscription was opened and liberally filled, and had it not been for the depression in the

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West-India trade which shortly after ensued, it would have been carried into effect.

There are two yards for ship-building in Lancaster, viz. Mr. Brockbank's and Messrs. Smith & Co's. and occasionally larger ships have been built by the former, near the Pot-house, lower down the river.

Lancaster, hitherto, has not been much noted for its manufactures; that of sail-cloth has been for half a century the most considerable, and recently the cotton-manufacture has been introduced to a considerable extent: the town has been long famous for the great quantities of mahogany furniture, which have been made in it for home-use and exportation *. The manufacture of candles a few years ago was very considerable, large quantities being exported from this town to the West Indies. Here are rope and twine walks, for making ship cables, cordage and twine; one house for the refining of sugar; two

* Mr. Gillow's extensive ware-rooms, stored with every article of useful and ornamental mahogany furniture, are well worth the attention of the stranger; as they are said to be the best-stocked of any in this line, out of the metropolis.

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public breweries; several tobacco and snuff manufactories; a pipe manufactory; two coach-makers; several hat manufactories, stocking manufactories, &c. &c.

The ladies of Lancaster have lately established a Repository, near the Kings-Arms Inn, for the sale of useful and elegant works. The profits arising from the sale of which, independent of articles sent by individuals on their own account, are applied to the relief of the indigent. The great variety of ornamental works displayed in this Repository, particularly during the assizes, is well worth the notice of the stranger.

The only natural production in the immediate neighbourhood of Lancaster, worthy of notice is the beautiful white and variegated freestone, obtained from the quarries on the moor and its vicinity, not more than half a mile from the town, and which has every good quality appertaining to the best free-stone; it is rather soft when first taken from the quarry, and is therefore easy to work, but grows harder by being exposed.

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The boundaries of the township of Lancaster are perambulated once in seven years, the last time was on Whit-monday, 1802.

The LUNE.

Lan, Lon or Lune, Mr. Whittaker observes in his History of Manchester, is the contraction of the British Lug Avon or Lugaun, and signifies a stream of waters *.

The Lune has its rise in the parish of Ravenstonedale, amidst the mountains of Westmorland; it runs south to Kirkby Lonsdale, at a short distance from which it enters Lancashire, and then taking a south-west direction it receives the Greeta, and the Wenning, out of Yorkshire; and near Over-Borough the Leck; it then runs by Hornby, through the

* Of the neighbouring rivers Mr. Whittaker has proved that the present Mersey was the Belisama of the Grecian Geographer Ptolemy; the Ribble, Rhi-bel, means King-river, and the mouth of this river he believes was the Portus Sistuntiorum of the Romans; the denomination of the Douglas, imports the Blue-Green Water; the Calder, means the Narrow River.

History of Manchester, Book I. chap. VIII. note to Section IV.

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vale of Lune, abounding with picturesque rural scenery, composed of verdant meadows, woodland, and cultivated hills, with the majestic hill Ingleborough towering above the rest: thus described by Mr. Gray,

"Here Ingleborough, behind a variety of lesser mountains, makes the back ground of the prospect; on each hand of the middle distance rise two sloping hills, the left clothed with thick wood, the right with variegated rock and herbage. Between them, in the richest of valleys, the Lune serpentizes for many a mile, and comes forth ample and clear through a well wooded and richly pastured foreground. Every feature, which constitutes a perfect landscape of the extensive sort, is here not only boldly marked, but also in its best position."

The river then runs by the villages of Caton and Halton; and from the latter to Skerton it forms a fine sheet of water, called Halton water, over which the Aqueduct is built; it then passes by Skerton, and first becomes navigable at Lancaster.

The Lune, besides salmon, affords considerable quantities of trout, and large shoals of

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salmon-fry, here called smelts, come down the river in April and May. The fisheries near Lancaster and at Halton, belonging to W. B. Bradshaw, Esq. are in general very productive *.

The crooked channel of the river, between Glasson and the old Quay, and the shallowness of the ford near Lancaster, render it difficult for vessels of above 200 or 250 tons burthen to get up the river, the larger vessels stop at Glasson dock, about five miles distant from the town, where they discharge their cargoes into lighters, which bring the merchandise up to St. George's Quay.

The LANCASTER CANAL.

In 1792 an Act of Parliament was obtained, principally through the endeavours of the inhabitants of Lancaster and its neighbourhood, for making a navigable canal from Kendal, by way of Lancaster, Garstang, Preston, Chorley, Blackrod and Haigh, to

* The fishery at Lancaster formerly belonged to Furness Abbey, when Henry VIII. dissolved the religious houses it was valued at forty shillings.

West's Antiquities of Furness.

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West Houghton, with a view to unite with the Leeds and Liverpool canal, which is intended to cross the country from east to west; whilst the Lancaster canal goes in a direction nearly from north to south; and with the further view of continuing the Lancaster canal, at some future period, to communicate with the late Duke of Bridgwater's canal, and thereby procure a line of inland navigation from London to Kendal.

The principal object was the carriage of limestone and slate from the north, and coal from the neighbourhood of Blackrod, Haigh and Chorley, in the south. It is completed from Tewit-field near Burton in Westmorland to Preston, containing an extent of 43 miles on one level: a timber bridge is erected over the river Ribble, and a cast-iron railway, or waggon road, is laid from the canal at Preston, southwards, to Walton Summit, a distance of about 4 miles. From Walton Summit the canal is executed 13 miles further to the south, through a country abounding with coal and cannel; and the rail-road makes a good temporary communication between the north and south parts of the canal, until the lockage in this part is completed. The

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canal is carried over the river Lune, about a mile above Lancaster, by a

Magnificent AQUEDUCT,

Of the following dimensions,

Five semicircular arches, each 70 feet span; from the surface of the river to the surface of the canal, 53 feet; the foundation of the piers is 20 feet below the surface of the river; total height from the foundation of the piers to the top of the battlement, 79 feet; length 664 feet.

On the north-east side of the Aqueduct is inscribed in large letters, "TO PUBLIC PROSPERITY." On the south-west side is the following inscription,

"QUÆ DEERANT ADEUNT: SOCIANTUR DISSITA: MERCES
"FLUMINA CONVENIUNT ARTE DATURA NOVAS."
"A. D. MDCCXCVII. ING. I. RENNIE EXTRUX. A. STEVENS. P. ET F."

In English, thus,

Things, that were wanting, are brought together; things remote are connected; rivers themselves meet by the assistance of art, to afford new objects of commerce.

The turnpike road from Lancaster to Hornby passes under the canal through the Lune

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embankment; the road here is 20 feet wide; and the height from it to the surface of the canal is 30 feet.

The other Aqueducts over the principal rivers, beginning at the north end, are

The Kier, one semicircular arch of 18 feet span: height from the surface of the river to that of the canal, 33 feet.

The Conder, one elliptic arch with a reverse arch, 21 feet span: height from the top of the reverse arch to the surface of the canal, 22 feet.

The Wyre, esteemed a beautiful design; one elliptic arch of 54 feet span: height from the surface of the river to that of the canal, 35 feet.

The Calder, one elliptic arch with a reverse arch, 26 feet span: depth from the arch to the top of the reverse arch, 11 feet.

The Brock, one elliptic arch with a reverse arch; of dimensions exactly similiar to the Calder. The reverse arch of each of these two Aqueducts is below the bed of its river, and the surface of the water-floods is nearly level with the surface of the canal.

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The Hollowforth, three elliptic arches with reverse arches, 12 feet by 10 each.

Besides which, though on a less scale, are the Borrow-beck, the Cocker, the Plumpton-brook, the Hollinghead, the Savock, &c. &c.

The canal runs nearly parallel with the turnpike road from Preston to Kendal, which is crossed between Tewit-field and Preston six times. There are 114 road and occupation bridges, and two road aqueducts. Twelve rivers are crossed and a great number of brooks.

The width of the canal at the surface is 42 feet, its depth is 6 feet.

Since the first Act of Parliament for this canal was obtained, others have been passed authorizing the canal company to make branches from it, one of which is to connect Glasson dock with the canal at Galgate, about five miles south of Lancaster; this cut will be two miles in length, and will form a communication between the sea and the inland navigation.

A packet boat sets off from Lancaster every

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morning at eight o'clock, and arrives at Preston about three in the afternoon, another leaves Preston and arrives at Lancaster at the same hours. There are also boats at stated periods for the carriage of goods and merchandise, between Tewit-field and Preston, and all the intermediate places.

The Canal, in its track from Chorley to its southern termination, passes through a country abounding with stores of coal, of which the parts on the northern end of the line are destitute: on the contrary, the country north of Lancaster is full of limestone, of which the southern parts of Lancashire are in want. Cotton, sugar, rum, and other West-India produce being imported into Lancaster, are, by means of the Canal, conveyed at an easy rate to the manufacturing and populous districts in the south part of the county.

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ANTIQUITIES.

The Romans having possessed Lancaster as one of their stations for upwards of three centuries and a half, many monuments of its antiquity have of course been found.

The remains of the Roman wall called the Wery wall, which once encompassed the station, has already been pointed out, page 6. In the gardens behind the houses in Bridge-lane, this wall has formed an angle, and extended along the side of the hill taking a direction towards Church-street, which it crossed about Covel-cross: this has been ascertained by the proprietors of the gardens adjoining to Bridge-lane, who have always found blue clay under the foundation stones.

Dr. Leigh, in his Natural History of Lancashire, &c. mentions, that in digging a cellar in Lancaster, several cups were found, which had been used in sacrifices, viz. Roman *Disci* and *Sympuvia,* which had upon their sides the figures of various creatures, and Julius Flavius in letters; on the bottom of one of the cups, appeared very legible, Regin. I. which, says Dr. Leigh, "we may easily interpret, a Discus used in sacrifice to

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Juno, as she was stiled Regina Cœli:" and, at the same time, some Roman coins were found of Ælius, Adrianus, and Augustus Cæsar.

In the year 1772, in digging a cellar where an old house had stood in Pudding-lane, there was found reversed in a bed of fine sand, above five feet under ground, a square stone, of four feet by two and a half dimensions, on which was inscribed

DIS· MANI
BVS
LIVL APoL
LINARIS
REVTER AN
XXX· EQ AI
AE AI
IV*.

"A foot and two inches were broken off the lower corner on the right hand side, so as to render the inscription obscure, but the remaining letters were very plain, elegantly formed, square, and about three inches high. The inscription had consisted of eight or nine lines, of which six are entire and of

* Cooke's Topographical Description of the County of Lancaster.

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easy explanation; the loss in the seventh is readily supplied; but the eighth must be made out by the common stile of such votive stones. The elegance of the characters pronounces them to be the work of the best times; but the small letters in the third and fifth lines reduce it to the age of the Emperor Gordian; and if the three small letters have been occasioned by the omission of the sculptor, then it will be of higher antiquity. It is known by the inscriptions found at Olenacum (old Carlisle) that the Augustan wing mentioned on this tablet was stationed there in the time of Gordian; and now, from this inscription, it seems also to have been at Lancaster *."

This remarkable stone was formerly in the collection of Sir Ashton Lever, Knight, at Leicester-house, London; and is now preserved in the Leverian Museum near Blackfriar's bridge.

In 1775 when the workmen were digging the cellars for the house of the late Dr. D. Wilson, on the north side of Church-street, great quantities of broken Roman earthen-

* West's Guide to the Lakes.

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ware urns, pateræ, &c. were thrown out, some of which were finely glazed, and elegantly marked with emblematic figures: also several Roman copper coins were found, and an entire lamp, with a turned-up perforated handle to hang it by. About the depth of two yards were likewise discovered a great number of human bones, with ashes; a wall of great thickness, and a kind of circular well, formed of hewn freestone, filled with rubbish of the same kind, which it was conjectured might lead to a vault where other human remains were deposited: but Dr. Wilson declined making any further researches.

A Roman Pottery was also found by the honorable Edward Clifford on his Estate * at Quarmoor, near Lancaster. "That these works have been very considerable, may be supposed from the space discoloured with broken ware, the holes from whence the clay has been taken, and the great variety of bricks, tiles, and vessels that are found about them. But the greatest discovery is gathered from a tile with turned-up edges, impressed on each end with the words *Ale Sebusia*,

* Now the property of Charles Gibson, Esq.

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which points out a wing of cavalry not heard of before. The same inscription is found on bricks, the label smaller, and the letters *Ala Sebasiæ*. The shape of the second letter in the first word is like that in the inscription on the rock near Brampton, in Cumberland, supposed to have been cut in the time of the Emperor Severus, A. D. 207, and is the fifth L in Horsley's Alphabet. On the brick the letters are square, from which it may be inferred that this wing was long stationed at Lancaster *."

In 1794 when the Lancaster canal was digging near Ashton, in a field the property of his grace the Duke of Hamilton, several figures, &c. cut in freestone were found, evidently of great antiquity, viz. a figure of Ceres, about two feet in height; several sculptured heads of men; and two figures of lions. These may be seen in the carpenter's yard, near the canal basin, at Lancaster.

A Roman altar was found some years ago, near the dial-post, in Halton church-yard,

* West's Guide to the Lakes.

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near Lancaster, on one side of which was inscribed

D E O
MARTI SABINV
RP ET MIL * *
N BARC S *
EIIVS PO

The stone being injured on the right hand side some of the letters could not be made out:—asterisks supply their places.

In 1795, another Roman altar was found near the castle at Lancaster, in clearing away some earth, between Adrian's tower and the large square tower, inscription as follows

D E O
SANCTOMARTI
COCIDIOVIBINIUs
LVCIVS BI C S
V S L M

which it is supposed ought to be read thus, Deo Sancto Marti Cocidio, Vibinius Lucius. B I is conjectured by some to be a contraction of Balbius; C S is Communi Sumptu; and V S L M Votum solvit lubens merito.

This altar is preserved in the castle, in the arcade under the county hall.

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In 1802 another Roman altar was found on the Estate called the Foley near Lancaster, with the following inscription

DEO
IALONO
CONTRE
SANCISSI
MOIVLIVS
IANVARIVS
EMEXDECV.

The first two lines supposed to be Deo Jovi auxilliaro Lonovicum. "To Jupiter the titulary God of the Lonovices."

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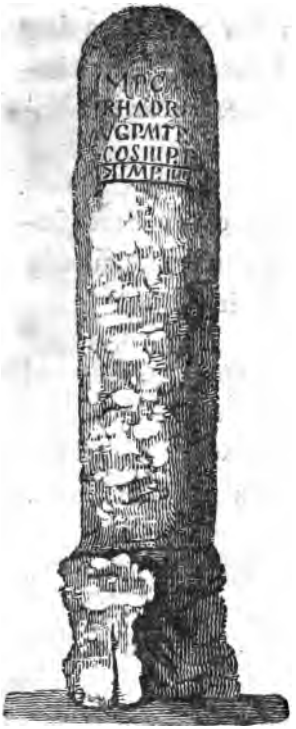

This figure represents a Roman pillar or milestone, found a few years ago in the river Artlebeck at Caton near Lancaster, and now preserved on the Estate of Charles Jones, Esq. at Caton. This remarkable pillar, which is about six feet high, proves that the village of Caton is built on or near the Roman military way leading from Longovicus (Lancaster) to Bremetonacæ (Overborough), and it has undoubtedly marked the number of miles between the two stations.

Inscription supposed to be the following, Imperator Cæsar Milliare jussit Trajanus Hadrianus Augustus, Pontifex Maximus Tribunicia Potestate. Cos. III. Pater Patriæ * * * Mille passuum IIIII.

Besides the above, a stone cross, with a

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Runic inscription, was a few years ago dug up in the church-yard at Lancaster; the characters not legible. To be seen near the Vicarage-house.

Roman silver and copper coins have frequently been found at Lancaster, particularly in the church-yard and its vicinity.

A great number of silver coins of Edward the First, which had been wrapped in cloth, were found some years ago, when digging a cellar near Dalton-square in the Friarage.

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REMARKABLE OCCURRENCES

RELATING TO LANCASTER.

A. D. 79, Julius Agricola conquers the western Brigantes, and erects a Roman station at Lancaster.

A. D. 511, Arthur, after having repeatedly defeated the Saxons in Lancashire, made peace with them; and permitted them to retain all the kingdom of Northumbria *.

A. D. 670, Lancashire was not finally subdued by the Saxons till about this time †.

A. D. 867, The Danes, under Ivar their king, arrive in the Humber with a large fleet and army, and finally conquer Northumbria, where they established themselves independent of the Anglo-Saxon Monarchs, until Edward the Elder A. D. 924 forced them to acknowledge his sovereignty.

* Rapin's History of England.

† Turner's History of the Anglo-Saxons.

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A. D. 950, Edred totally subdued the Danes in Northumbria, and made it an English province, by garrisoning all the strong cities and towns with English troops, and by appointing an English governor.

A. D. 1322, The English army, commanded by Edward II. in person, was defeated by the Scots under their king, Robert Bruce, on Blackmore Forest: after which, the Scottish army ravaged all the northern counties, advancing towards the south, about twelve miles beyond Lancaster, carrying fire and sword wherever they bent their march, sweeping away the cattle, plundering and sacking the towns. In this irruption Lancaster was plundered and burnt to the ground, except the castle, where no doubt the inhabitants would seek shelter: after which, the Scots retired to their own country laden with booty. Lancaster was soon afterwards rebuilt nearer the castle and the river *.

A. D. 1409, Henry IV. visited Lancaster, and on the 12th of August held a court there for the transaction of public business.

* Camden's Britannia.—Rapin's England, &c. &c.

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A. D. 1455, In this year began the bloody scenes between the Houses of Lancaster and York: the former had for its device a red, and the latter a white, rose; which devices are famous in English History, as in support of one or the other the principal part of the noble blood of England was shed in the field or on the scaffold, and 100,000 Englishmen lost their lives. To describe the rise and progress, and to particularize the several battles, of this destructive contest, is foreign from this work: suffice it to say, that the battle of Bosworth, A. D. 1485, was the thirteenth and last fought in the civil war between the two Houses, which had commenced thirty years before.

Soon after the battle of Bosworth, Henry VII. of the House of Lancaster, married Elizabeth, daughter of Edward IV. of the House of York, by which marriage the two families became united.

A. D. 1487, Lambert Simnel landed at the Pile of Fouldrey in Furness, with some English Lords and gentlemen, also Martin Swart, a German commander, with some German and Irish soldiers, and encamped on a common near Ulverston, since named Swart Moor.

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A. D. 1513, Henry VIII. being at the siege of Tournay in French Flanders, James IV. king of Scotland invaded England, the Earl of Surrey was Lieutenant of the north, and raised the militia of the counties of Lancaster, York, Chester, Durham, Northumberland, Westmorland and Cumberland; Sir Edward Stanley led the men of Lancashire *.

* The following verses are extracted from BENSON's ancient POEM of FLODDEN FIELD.

" Sir Edward Stanley stiff in stoure,
" He is the man of whom I mean;
" With him did pass a mighty pow'r,
" Of soldiers seemly to be seen.

" Most lively lads in Lonsdale bred,
" With weapons of unwieldly weight;
" All such as Tatham-fells had fed,
" Went under Stanley's streamer bright.

" From Bowland billmen bold were boun,
" With such as Botton-banks did hide;
" From Wharemore up to Whittington,
" And all to Wenning water side.

" From Silverdale to Kent-sand side,
" Whose soil is sown with cockle-shells;
" From Cartmel eke and Connyside,
" With fellows fierce from Furness-fells.

" All Lancashire for the most part,
" The lusty Stanley stout did lead;

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On the 22d August the Scottish army, 60,000 strong, entered Northumberland, the Earl of Surrey had drawn together, in a short space of time, 26,000 men, with whom he marched towards them; and, so early as the 4th September, came near enough to offer them battle, but this did not take place till the 9th: James having halted his army at Flodden Field, the Earl of Surrey attacked and totally routed it there; the Scots had their king, a great number of lords and officers, and 10,000 men killed: the English had 5000 men killed; but lost no person of distinction except Sir Brian Tunstal, who,

"A stock of striplings, strong of heart,
"Brought up from babes with beef and bread.

"From Warton unto Warrington,
"From Wigan unto Wyersdale;
"From Wedicar to Waddington,
"From old Ribchester to Rochdale.

"From Poulton and Preston with pikes,
"They with the Stanley stout forth went;
"From Pemberton and Pilling dikes,
"For battle billmen bold were bent.

"With fellows fresh and fierce in fights,
"Which Horton fields turn'd out in scores;
"With lusty lads—*Liver and Lights*—
"From Blackburn and Bolton i'th' Moors."

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leading the first ranks of the Lancashire men, was slain bravely fighting for his country *.

A. D. 1636, Charles I. sent his writs to the different towns corporate, for ship-money to fit out the Royal Navy, the county of Lancaster was to build and equip one ship of 400 tons, and manned with 160 men; expense estimated at £.1000; the proportion which Lancaster was to pay was £.30; Liverpool at the same time paid only £.25; and Preston £.25 †.

A. D. 1648, The beginning of August the Scottish army commanded by Duke Hamilton, and a body of English, both horse and foot, under Sir Marmaduke Langdale, marched through Lancaster, in order to release Charles the First from his Imprisonment; the English troops formed the advanced division of

* The body of Sir Brian Tunstal was buried at his own church at Tunstal, about 13 miles from Lancaster, and his effigy cut in stone, in full proportion, lies over his grave in the chancel: on the ceiling are two cocks in the attitude of crowing—his coat of arms. The lordship and mansion-house of Thurland Castle, formerly belonging to the Tunstal family, are now the property of Richard Toulmin North, Esq.

† Rushworth's Historical Collections.

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the army; which in the neighbourhood of Preston was encountered by Cromwell's horse, who forced it to make a disorderly march to Utoxeter, where the Scots army was totally defeated, and the Duke and all his principal officers taken prisoners.

Sir Thomas Tildesley, a gentleman of considerable estate, who had served the king from the beginning of this civil contest, was then, with a body of English troops, blockading Lancaster Castle, which had been sometime before this seized on by Cromwell *, and garrisoned by the parliamentary forces; the garrison was reduced to great distress, when news arrived from Preston of the Scots being defeated by Cromwell's horse; it was then

* On the south-west side of Lancaster, in a field adjoining the road from Lancaster to Aldcliffe, is an artificial hill, of a circular form, which bears some resemblance to a tumulus or barrow, but which tradition attributes to Cromwell; for this hill, it is said, was thrown up by him, and on the brow of which he planted cannon against the Castle, which is about half a mile distant. The circumference of the base is about 150 yards, and the height nearly 5 yards. The name of the field, which belongs to Penny's charity, is hill-meadow.

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thought proper to abandon the design of reducing Lancaster Castle; and learning that Major-General Munroe, with reinforcements for the Duke's army from Scotland, was arrived in Lancashire, Sir Thomas Tildesley joined him, after having collected many of Sir Marmaduke Langdale's men, who had been dispersed at Preston; and being joined by others newly levied, Sir Thomas proposed to Munroe that their joint forces, together with some regiments of Scots, who yet remained quartered about Kendal, should march towards Preston, and follow Cromwell in the rear, as he pursued the Scots, but the Major-General refused, and marched through Westmorland and Cumberland to Scotland: the English troops under Sir Thomas Tildesley proceeded into the Bishoprick of Durham to join the levies raising there for the king.

A. D. 1715, November 5th, The rebels in number about 1400 entered Kendal, and the day after proceeded to Kirkby Lonsdale; they entered Lancaster on the 7th, in the following order, first about 200 English horse; next the highlanders all on foot, and about 200 lowland Scots; and the Scots horse in the rear: they came directly to the Market-cross

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and drew up their foot around it, with bag-pipes playing; when they were drawn up in the Market-place, a man mounted the cross, and after the trumpet had sounded thrice, he proclaimed the pretender, by the name of James the Third, alleging that his just right had been till then detained from him by foreigners and usurpers, at the close of which they gave a great shout "God save the king." Very few of the inhabitants of Lancaster, or the neighbourhood, joined them in uncovering or shouting: most of the rebels had ribands in their hats, the English red and white, and the Scots blue and white. After the proclamation was read, they repaired to their quarters as billeted: they all behaved themselves civilly whilst here, the shops were opened and whatever they wanted they paid for: they also paid off their quarters well, except the highlanders who paid only a part.

The rebels searched the town for arms and ammunition, but got only a few pounds of gun-powder, the inhabitants having, two days before, publicly thrown all the powder they could collect (about two barrels) into the well in the Market-place; they got some Mi-

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litia musquets and fowling pieces; also five pieces of cannon from on board the ship Robert lying at Sunderland, from which ship they also took a few musquets and some swords; before they left Lancaster they were joined by some of the neighbouring catholic gentry and their dependents, in number about 100 men. They also got what public money they could from the Excise Office; and from John Powel the Post-master they obtained £.42. They likewise seized and took away with them all the horses they could find. They marched from the town on Wednesday morning the 9th, the horse proceeded that day to Preston, and the foot to Garstang; the latter joined the horse next day in the evening at Preston; where they remained till the 12th in order to fix carriages to the guns which they had seized at Lancaster.

After the surrender of the rebels to the king's forces at Preston, about 230 of the common men, guarded by Dormer's regiment of dragoons, were sent to Lancaster Castle*.

* This account of the proceedings of the rebels in Lancaster in 1715 is principally taken from the manuscript of a tradesman of Lancaster, who was an eye-witness of what he has described.

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A. D. 1745, On the 22d of November the rebels had advanced to Kendal; their van marched to Burton the day after, and entered Lancaster on the 24th; the pretender, who was in the highland dress, marched on foot to encourage his men: the same day he was proclaimed at Lancaster amidst the acclamations of his followers, who then seized the public money: on the 25th the main body entered the town, and on the 26th the last division arrived in such haste that they only stopped to take some refreshment standing in the streets.

The rebels plundered the husbandmen in the neighbourhood of Lancaster of all the horses they could find, and they took the shoes from the passengers on the high-roads. A young man, named Battersby, of Langthwaite near Lancaster, was shot by one of the rebels for refusing to give up a fowling piece which he had in his hand, and which the Scot had demanded.

On the 27th of November they reached Preston; several stragglers, however, who had loitered behind in the neighbourhood of Lancaster, and between that town and Pres-

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ton, were seized and conducted to Lancaster Castle.

The Scots on their retreat towards Scotland, being apprehensive of being surrounded in Lancashire, as was the case with their countrymen in the years 1648 and 1715, made forced marches, and arrived at Preston on the 12th December, the next day they reached Lancaster, and immediately set open the gates of the castle, and released the rebel prisoners confined there: they behaved in a rude and brutal manner to many of the most respectable inhabitants of the town, who had been most active against them, plundering from some and extorting money from others: from Mr. Gillison they obtained twenty guineas; a party of them was sent to Doctor Fenton's, who was then Vicar of Lancaster, where they committed great outrages. The Doctor had fortunately fled from his house, but they presented several pistols and drawn swords to the servants, and caused them to open, every room, chest, box and drawer in the house, out of which the Scots took what they pleased; and then they threatened to burn the house unless twenty pounds was instantly paid

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them. These threats so much alarmed the old lady in the house that she obtained them that sum.

On the 14th December the rebels left Lancaster, and arrived at Kendal the same day.

In the evening of the 14th some troops of the king's light horse arrived in the neighbourhood of Lancaster; many of the rebels were yet in the town, and the officer commanding the light horse, not knowing their number, deemed it imprudent to enter in the night; he therefore halted his men on Ellelmoor, where they rested on their arms all night, and early the next morning entered Lancaster, to the great joy of the inhabitants: General Oglethrop and a strong body of dragoons arrived soon after; and on the 16th His Royal Highness the Duke of Cumberland also arrived in the town.

Great numbers of the rebels were taken in Lancaster and the neighbourhood, and lodged in the castle; many in their haste to retreat were obliged to leave their plunder behind them.

A. D. 1768, Much rioting took place in

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Lancaster at the general election: the windows of most of the houses in the principal streets were broken, and many men badly hurt in the affrays between the two parties.

A. D. 1783, January, Illuminations and fire-works in Lancaster on preliminaries of peace being signed.

A. D. 1788, November 4th, Revolution Jubilee kept at Lancaster, a considerable number of ship cannon planted on the brow of the hill at Haverbricks near Lancaster, and in the afternoon many rounds fired: in the evening, bonfires and fire-works.

A. D. 1795, March, A corps of Volunteer Infantry formed in Lancaster, consisting of three companies; Charles Gibson, Esq. of Quernmore Park near Lancaster, was elected Major-Commandant. In 1797, two brass field-pieces were presented to them by Captain now Lieutenant-Colonel Wilson, and two companies of Artillery-men raised; Major Gibson was then promoted to the rank of Lieutenant-Colonel, and Captain John Bradshaw was appointed Major. The same year the Ladies of Lancaster presented two elegant colours to the Volunteers.

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A. D. 1800, In the early part of this year Wheat sold in Lancaster Market for six guineas per load of 4½ Winchester bushels; and Oat-Meal £.5 per load of 240lbs.

A. D. 1801, October 11th, A general Illumination took place in Lancaster on the signing of the preliminaries of peace between Great-Britain and France.

A. D. 1802, May 12th, The Volunteer Corps in Lancaster disbanded, and presented Lieutenant-Colonel Gibson with a large silver vase.

A. D. 1803, Sunday September 4th, A Volunteer Corps of Infantry was embodied in Lancaster, consisting of six companies of 60 men each, John Bradshaw, Esq. was chosen Lieutenant-Colonel, and William Housman, Esq. Major.

A. D. 1803, September 21st, Prince William Frederic of Gloucester arrived in Lancaster, and the next morning inspected the Volunteers in the Friarage.

A. D. 1804, May 23d, The Volunteers

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left Lancaster for Ormskirk, and remained there three weeks on permanent pay and duty; they returned on the 12th June: the Mayor, Corporation and a great concourse of people met them on the Greaves.

A. D. 1804, September 25th, The Duke of Gloucester, brother to His Majesty, and Prince William of Gloucester, son to the Duke, arrived in Lancaster, in the evening, the grenadier company of the Lancaster Volunteers were under arms to receive them at the King's Arms; next morning the Duke and Prince inspected the Volunteer Corps in the Friarage.

A. D. 1805, May 27th, The Lancaster Volunteers marched to Preston, where they remained on permanent pay and duty till Saturday the 15th June, on which day they returned to Lancaster, and remained on duty there till Sunday evening the 16th June.

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APPENDIX.

LORDS, EARLS AND DUKES OF LANCASTER.

Ivo de Talebois, brother to Fulk Earl of Anjou, came over with William the Norman, who gave him the part of Lancashire adjoining Westmorland, and that part of Westmorland called the Barony of Kendal: from which gift Ivo derived the title of first Baron of Kendal; and his descendant William de Talebois, (son of Gilbert, son of Ketel, son of Eldred, son of Ivo,) was the fifth Baron of Kendal and the first, who (by permission of Henry II.) took the surname of Lancaster, which was confirmed to him and his heirs by Parliament, to which he was summoned by that name *.

Roger of Poictou or Poietiers, son of Ro-

* Nicolson and Burn's History of Westmorland and Cumberland.

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ger Montgomery, surnamed Pictavensis, was the first after the conquest, who was styled Lord of Lancaster, but was deprived of his honours and impeached because of his disloyalty.

After the impeachment of Roger of Poictou, Ranulph de Gernons possessed the honour of Lancaster, and most of the lands of the former. Afterwards, King Stephen conferred the title of Lord of Lancaster, upon his own son William, Earl of Morton and Warren, on whose death A. D. 1189, King Richard the First bestowed it upon his brother John afterwards king of England.

Henry III. son of King John, A. D. 1267, presented Edmund Crouch-back, his younger son, with the earldom of Lancaster, in these words "the honour, earldom, castle, "and the town of Lancaster, with the cow-"pastures and forests of Wiresdale, Lowns-"dale, Newcastle under Line, and the ma-"nour, forest, and castle of Pickering, the "manour of Scaleby, the village of Gome-"cestre, and the rents of the town of Hun-"tendon" *. Edmund had issue, Thomas,

* Camden's Britannia.

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Henry and John, Thomas was second Earl of Lancaster, but this Earl revolting against Edward II. was taken after the battle of Borough-bridge, and led prisoner to Pontefract, and there beheaded A. D. 1322, leaving no issue; his sentence was afterwards reversed by Act of Parliament, because he was not tried by his Peers; he was therefore succeeded by his brother Henry, whose son Henry was, by the king's special charter and by general consent of Parliament, A. D. 1350, created first Duke of Lancaster, being the second Dukedom created in England, (that of Cornwall being the first, in the person of Edward the Black Prince.) Henry left two daughters, Maud and Blanch, Maud was married first to Ralph, son and heir to Lord Stafford; and after his death to William Duke of Zealand, and died without issue: Blanch married John, fourth son of Edward III. commonly called John of Gaunt, from his having been born at Ghent in Flanders; by which marriage he became possessed of the whole of the Lancaster Estates; and was created Duke of Lancaster by his father A. D. 1362, he also obtained the Royalties of him, the King advancing the county of Lancaster into a Palatinate, by the following Edict, wherein,

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after he had declared the great services John of Gaunt had rendered his country at home and abroad; he proceeds "We have granted "for us and our heirs, to our son aforesaid, "that he during his term of Life, shall have "within the county of Lancaster his Chan-"cery, and his writs to be issued under his "own seal, belonging to the office of Chan-"cellor; his Justices likewise as well for "pleas of the Crown, as for other pleas re-"lating to common Law; to have cogni-"zance of them, and to have power of ma-"king all Executions whatsoever by his writs "and officers. And to have all other Liber-"ties and Royalties of what kind soever ap-"pertaining to a county Palatine, as freely "and fully as the Earl of Chester within the "said county is known to have" *.

Henry de Bolinbroke son to John of Gaunt afterwards succeeded to the Dukedom, who having deposed Richard II. and ascended the Throne created his son Henry, afterwards Henry V. Duke of Lancaster, and entailed it upon him and his heirs for ever by an Act of Parliament.

* Camden's Britannia.

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Henry V. annexed a great estate to this Dutchy, which had fallen to him in right of his mother, who was the daughter of Humphrey Bohun, Earl of Hereford. Afterwards Edward IV. in the first year of his reign when he had attainted Henry VI. in Parliament for high treason, annexed it to the Crown: but Henry VII. broke this entail; and it therefore still retains its own peculiar officers *.

* See Camden's Britannia.

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A LIST

OF THE

REPRESENTATIVES IN PARLIAMENT

FOR THE

BOROUGH OF LANCASTER.

Since the 1st of George II.

GEORGE II.

22d August, 1727, Christopher Tower, Jun. Esq. and Sir Thomas Lowther, Bart.

4th May, 1734, Sir Thomas Lowther, Bart. and Robert Fenwick, Esq.

11th May, 1741, Sir Thomas Lowther, Bart. and Robert Fenwick, Esq.

13th June, 1747, Francis Reynolds, Esq. and Edward Marton, Esq.

May 1754, Francis Reynolds, Esq. and Edward Marton, Esq.

22d December, 1758, George Warren, Esq.

GEORGE III.

31st March, 1761, Francis Reynolds, Esq. and Sir G. Warren, Knight of the Bath.

21st March, 1768, Francis Reynolds, Esq. and Sir George Warren, Knight.

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15th September, 1773, The Right Honorable Richard Cavendish.

8th October, 1774, Sir George Warren, and the Right Honorable Richard Cavendish.

11th September, 1780, Wilson Braddyll, Esq. and Abraham Rawlinson, Esq.

26th April, 1784, Abraham Rawlinson, Esq. and Francis Reynolds, Esq.

31st March, 1786, Sir George Warren, Knight *.

30th June, 1790, Sir George Warren, and John Dent, Esq.

30th May, 1796, John Dent, Esq. and Richard Penn, Esq.

14th July, 1802, The Right Honorable Alexander Marquis of Douglas, and John Dent, Esq.

1st November, 1806, John Dent, Esq. and John Fenton Cawthorne, Esq.

19th May, 1807, John Dent, Esq. and Peter Patten, Esq.

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* Elected in the room of Francis Reynolds, Esq. who succeeded to the title of Lord Ducie.

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A LIST OF THE MAYORS

OF THE

CORPORATION OF LANCASTER.

(The year is that in which each Mayoralty commenced.)

	A. D.
Richard de Elslake	1416
(The first Mayor on Record.)	
Robert Hirdeman	1504
Richard Nelson	1512
Richard Gardyner	1552
William Colteman	1553
Nicholas Olivers	1570
John Hewetson	1574
James Brown	1577
Thomas Southworthe	1595
Thomas Covelle	1628
Galfridus Heesham	1629
George Toulnson	1630
Edmund Covelle	1631
Richard Sands	1632
William Shaw	1633
Richard Sands	1638
William Shaw	1639
William Shaw	1645
George Toulnson	1650
Henry Porter	1661
Thomas Soothworth	1663
Thomas Johnes	1664
Sir Robert Bindloss, Bart.	1665
William Parkinson	1666
Francis Hunter	1667
William West	1668
Thomas Soothworth	1669
William Waller	1670
John Greenwood	1671
Sir Rt. Bindloss, Bart. / William Parkinson	1672-3
Edmund Newton	1673
Thomas Corles	1674
Christopher Prockter	1675
William Toulnson	1676
William Waller	1677
John Greenwood	1678
Francis Hunter	1679
Francis Medcalfe	1680
Henry Johnes	1681
Joshua Partington	1682
Randal Hunter	1683
John Hodgson	1684
Robert Stirzaker	1685
John Foster	1686
Thomas Sherson / John Greenwood	1687-8
John Hodgson / Thomas Sherson	1688-9
John Foster	1689
Thomas Baynes	1690

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	A. D.		A. D.
Henry Johnes	1691	Thomas Croft	1723
Joshua Partington	1692	James Tomlinson	1724
John Hodgson	1693	Edmund Cole	1725
William Penny	1694	Robert Winder	1726
Thomas Medcalf	1695	Thomas Westmore	1727
George Foxcroft	1696	John Coward	1728
Thomas Waller	1697	Thomas Postlethwaite	1729
Robert Parkinson	1698	John Casson	1730
Robert Carter	1699	Christopher Butterfield	1731
Thomas Sherson	1700	James Smethurst	1732
John Hodgson	1701	James Tomlinson	1733
William Penny	1702	John Bowes	1734
Thomas Simpson	1703	William Bryer	1735
Thomas Medcalf	1704	Edmund Cole	1736
Thomas Waller	1705	Robert Winder	1737
Robert Parkinson	1706	Thomas Postlethwaite	1738
Robert Carter	1707	Thomas Smoult	1739
Thomas Westmore	1708	John Gunson	1740
Thomas Sherson	1709	John Casson	1741
Thomas Gardner	1710	John Bowes	1742
William Penny	1711	William Bryer	1743
Richard Simpson	1712	Robert Winder	1744
John Bryer	1713	Thomas Gibson	1745
Thomas Waller	1714	James Holmes	1746
Robert Parkinson	1715	Henry Bracken	1747
Edmund Cole	1716	James Rigmaiden	1748
Robert Carter	1717	Miles Barber	1749
Thomas Westmore	1718	Thomas Postlethwaite	1750
Richard Simpson	1719	John Gunson	1751
John Bryer	1720	Joshua Bryer	1752
Thomas Waller	1721	Gwalter Borranskill	1753
Christopher Butterfield	1722	Robert Winder	1754

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	A. D.
John M'Millan	1755
William Butterfield	1756
Henry Bracken	1757
Miles Barber	1758
Joshua Bryer	1759
Robert Foxcroft	1760
Gwalter Borranskill	1761
Robert Winder	1762
John Stout	1763
Roger Walshman	1764
Edward Suart	1765
James Hinde	1766
John Bowes	1767
James Barrow	1768
Thomas Hinde	1769
William Butterfield	1770
Robert Foxcroft	1771
John Stout	1772
Edward Suart	1773
James Hinde	1774
John Bowes	1775
Henry Hargreaves	1776
James Barrow	1777
Thomas Hinde	1778
William Butterfield	1779
Robert Foxcroft	1780
Edward Suart	1781
James Hinde	1782
John Bowes	1783

	A. D.
Henry Hargreaves	1784
Miles Mason	1785
William Watson	1786
John Housman	1787
Samuel Simpson	1788
John Watson	1789
Anthony Atkinson	1790
Edward Suart	1791
James Hinde	1792
John Tallon	1793
Robert Addison	1794
Richard Johnson	1795
David Campbell	1796
Thomas Harris	1797
James Moore	1798
Richard Postlethwaite	1799
Richard Atkinson	1800
James Parkinson	1801
Thomas Shepherd	1802
Robert Addison	1803
Jackson Mason	1804
Richard Johnson	1805
Thomas Burrow	1806
John Taylor Wilson	1807
James Moore, Thomas Moore	1808
Richard Atkinson	1809
Thomas Moore	1810

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BY-LAWS AND REGULATIONS

FOR THE

GOVERNMENT

OF THE

BOROUGH OF LANCASTER.

In consequence of the authority granted by the different Charters to the Corporation of Lancaster they have ordained, for the better government of the Borough, the following By-Laws and Regulations, viz.

On the Thursday after the feast of St. Luke, the aldermen and twelve capital burgesses shall annually choose, from amongst the said aldermen, one fit person to serve the office of mayor for the year ensuing; in every of which elections this order is nevertheless observed, that the said aldermen shall be preferred to the office of mayor successively. When an alderman dies the person elected in his room is, at the next election of mayor, chosen to fill that office for the year ensuing: if two or more aldermen should die then each of the newly-elected aldermen to be preferred to the office of mayor by rotation, according to seniority. And if any mayor during the year he holds that office should die, the next senior alderman shall be mayor during the remainder of the year, and which shall be considered as serving his

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proper turn. Every mayor, after the expiration of his mayoralty, does, according to the authority of the charter granted by Charles the Second, take upon himself the office of Justice of the Peace in the said Borough for the ensuing year, and at the next court after his discharge from such office, he is restored to the office of alderman in the same degree of precedency which he before held.

The aldermen and twelve capital burgesses, at the above-mentioned court shall annually choose, from amongst the said capital burgesses, a fit person to execute the office of bailiff of the brethren for the following year.

The free burgesses of the said Borough shall, at the same court, annually make choice, from amongst the common council, of a fit person to serve the office of bailiff of the commons; and also a serjeant at mace and a bellman for the year ensuing.

The aldermen and capital burgesses shall, at the court to be holden on the second Thursday after the feast of St. Luke, annually make choice, from amongst the capital burgesses and others who have served the office of bailiff of the commons, of twelve sufficient persons to be the capital burgesses for the following year.

The common council shall afterwards at the same court in every year, and at other times when necessary, by reason of promotion, death or removal of any from that office, choose so many out

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of the free burgesses of the said Borough as will make up the number of that council to twelve.

At the same court in every year the mayor shall appoint his serjeant, and also a mace-bearer; and the mayor, aldermen and council shall appoint a beadle; each to hold his respective office during the pleasure of the mayor.

When any vacancy occurs in the number of aldermen, within a month after, the mayor shall cause the aldermen, capital burgesses and common council to be convened, and shall then elect a fit person or persons from amongst such of the capital burgesses as have served the office of bailiff of the brethren, in order to fill up such vacancy, which election shall be made by the unanimous consent of the mayor, aldermen, capital burgesses and common council.

All persons shall be free from arrest, under any civil process issuing out of the Courts of the said Borough, during the time of the two assizes and the public fairs; unless for debt appearing to be contracted within such fairs, or by virtue of executions upon judgments obtained before that time.

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COCKERSAND ABBEY.

(Extracted from Tanner's Notitia Monastica by Nasmith.)

Near Cockerham Sand, according to Leland, William of Lancaster, founded or endowed an hermitage, which was afterwards made an hospital for a prior and several infirm brethren; dedicated to St. Mary, and subordinate to the abbey of Leicester: but about the year 1190, it was changed into an abbey of Premonstratensian Canons.

This abbey, when the religious orders were dissolved, consisted of twenty-two religious, and fifty-seven servants: according to Dugdale its revenue was £.157: Speed says £.228. The site was granted to John Kitchen in the 35th of Henry the Eighth.

ABBOTS of COCKERSAND ABBEY.

R.	1205
Herward	1226
William	1240
Henry	1247
Robert	1280
Roger	1311
Robert de Carlton	1353
Jordan	1354

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Thomas Green.....1410
William Bowland.....1478
John Preston.....1487

The ruins of this abbey are yet to be seen at the mouth of the Lune, opposite Sunderland point, they are separated from the sea-beach, by a strong mound: its walls have originally covered a considerable extent of ground. The chapter-house is still entire, and of an octagon form, the roof is supported by a pillar in the centre, it is used as the tomb of the ancient family of the Daltons.

CISTERTIAN MONKS in WYERSDALE.

A religious house of Cistertian Monks was fixed for some time in Wyersdale, near Lancaster, but not liking their situation in that then solitary and uncultivated district, they removed to Ireland, where they founded Withney abbey.

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A DESCRIPTION OF DUNALD-MILL-HOLE,

At Kellet, near Lancaster,

BY MR. A. W.

TAKEN FROM THE ANNUAL REGISTER FOR 1760.

Lancaster, August 26th, 1760.

" Last Sunday I visited a cavern about five miles from hence, near the road to Kirkby-Lonsdale, called Dunald-Mill-Hole, a curiosity, I think, inferior to none of the kind in Derbyshire, which I have also seen. It is on the middle of a large common, and we are led to it by a brook, nearly as big as the New River, which, after turning a corn-mill just at the entrance of the cave, runs in at its mouth by several beautiful cascades, continuing its course two miles under a large mountain, and at last making its appearance again near Carnforth, a village on the road to Kendal. The entrance of this subterraneous channel has something most pleasingly horrible in it.—From the mill at the top, you descend for about ten yards perpendicularly, by means of chinks in the rocks, and shrubs of trees; the road is then almost parallel to the horizon, leading to the right, a little winding, till you have some hundreds of yards thick of rocks and minerals above you. In this manner we proceeded, sometimes through vaults so capacious, we could not see

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either roof or sides; and sometimes on all four, from its narrowness; still following the brook, which entertained us with a sort of harmony well suiting the place; for the different height of its falls were as so many keys of music, which all being conveyed to us by the amazing echo, greatly added to the majestic horror which surrounded us. In our return we were more particular in our observations. The beautiful lakes (formed by the brook in the hollow part of the cavern) realize the fabulous Styx; and murmuring falls from one rock to another, broke the rays of our candles, so as to form the most romantic vibrations and appearances upon the variegated roof. The sides too are not less remarkable for fine colouring; the damp, the creeping vegetables, and the seams in the marble and limestone parts of the rock, make as many tints as are seen in the rainbow, and are covered with a perpetual varnish from the just-weeping springs that trickle from the roof. The curious in grottos, cascades, &c. might here obtain a just taste of nature. When we arrived at the mouth, and once more hailed all-chearing day-light, I could not but admire the uncouth manner in which nature has thrown together those huge rocks, which compose the arch over the entrance; but, as if conscious of its rudeness, she has clothed it with trees and shrubs of the most various and beautiful verdure, which bend downwards, and with their leaves cover all the rugged parts of the rock."

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"As I never met with an account of this place in any other author, I therefore think it the greater curiosity; but its obscure situation I take to be the reason."

SEATS OF NOBILITY AND GENTRY

In the neighbourhood of Lancaster,

Towards the South,

Ashton-Hall, the seat of his Grace the Duke of Hamilton and Brandon, distant about three miles from Lancaster, near the road leading to Glasson, Cockerham, &c.

Thurnham-Hall, the seat of John Dalton, Esq. at Thurnham, near Cockerham, distant about five miles from Lancaster.

The seat of Robert Addison, Esq. at Cockerham, distant about six miles from Lancaster.

Stodday-Lodge, the seat of Mrs. Arthington, near the road leading to Ashton, distant about one mile and a half from Lancaster.

Spring-Field, the seat of Mrs. Hargreaves, in the immediate neighbourhood of the Town.

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Near the South Road,

ELLEL-GRANGE, the seat of Edmund Rigby, Esq. about five miles distant from Lancaster.

ELLEL-HALL, the seat of John Ford, Jun. Esq. about four miles from Lancaster.

In Wyersdale,

WYER-SIDE, the seat of John Fenton Cawthorne, Esq. distant about seven miles from Lancaster.

East of Lancaster,

QUERNMORE-PARK, the seat of Charles Gibson, Esq. near Caton, distant about three miles from the town.

GRASS-YARD HALL, the property of Thomas Edmondson, Esq. near Caton, distant about four miles and a half from Lancaster.

West of Lancaster,

SCALE-HALL, the property of the Revd. Geoffry Hornby, Rector of Winwick, occupied by the Revd. James Stainbank, situate on the west-bank of the Lune, near Lancaster.

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North of Lancaster,

HALTON-HALL, the seat of W. B. Bradshaw, Esq. at Halton, distant two miles from Lancaster.

HALTON-PARK, the seat of Thomas Bateman, Esq. distant about four miles from Lancaster.

BEAUMONT-HALL, the seat of Edward F. Buckley, Esq. one mile from Lancaster.

LUNE-VILLA, near Lancaster, the property of and occupied by Mr. Cumpsty.

THE QUARTER SESSIONS

For the County Palatine of LANCASTER,

Held at Lancaster Castle,

ARE AS FOLLOW:

On Tuesday in the first whole Week after Epiphany.

On Tuesday in the first whole Week after Easter.

On Tuesday in the first whole Week after the translation of Thomas-a-Becket.

On Tuesday in the first whole Week after Michaelmas.

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ADDITIONAL APPENDIX.

An Account of the number of the Inhabitants of Lancaster, taken in May and June, 1784, by THOMAS BATTY, Clerk of the Parish.

	Fam.	Males	Fem.	Total
Church-Street	195	422	479	901
Market-Street	147	370	415	785
Pudding-Lane	40	97	101	198
Penny-Street	165	401	421	822
Back-Lane, Queen's-Sq. and High-St.	105	212	288	498
Castle-Hill, and Meeting-House Lane.	121	256	286	542
China-Lane, and Oven-House Gate	91	191	208	399
Bridge-Lane	81	158	189	347
Saint George's-Quay, and Lune-Street	100	222	254	476
Cable-Street, and Green-Area	70	164	193	357
Dam-Side, and do.	115	251	246	497
Wood-Street, and do.	50	94	123	217
Chapel-Street, and do.	39	67	109	176
Saint Leonard-Gate, and Stone-Well	134	337	390	727
Friarage	4	15	11	26
Moor-Lane, and Hill	101	247	258	505
Brewery-Lane	10	20	23	43
Saint Nicholas-Street	61	150	157	307
Rosemary, and Cakald-Lane	25	53	66	119
Spring Garden-Street	51	99	106	205
Common Garden-Street, and James-St.	28	75	74	149
New-Street	20	71	85	156
Chancery-Lane	22	47	49	96
John-Street	8	14	20	34
	1783	4033	4551	8584

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A List of Marriages, Baptisms, and Burials at Lancaster Church, from 1st May, 1778, to 1st May, 1784, being a period of Six Years.

Marriages	636
Baptisms	1284
Burials	1278
Annual Average of Marriages	106
——— Baptisms	214
——— Burials	213

N. B. The baptisms and burials at Saint John's Chapel, and the dissenting meeting-house, are not included in the above list.

☞ The above account of the number of families, and of each sex, in the town of Lancaster, collected with due attention, is submitted to the approbation of the Public, by their humble servant,

THOMAS BATTY.

*** The Seamen being mostly at Sea are not included.

POPULATION OF LANCASTER, 1801.

Houses Inhabited	1598
——— Unoccupied	13
Total Number of Houses	1611

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Families employed in Trade, &c....	1822
——— Agriculture...	133
——— not employed in Trade....	45
Total number of Families..	2000

Males	3999
Females.....	5031
Total number of Persons...	9030

POPULATION OF LANCASTER, 1811.

Houses Inhabited	1694
——— Unoccupied	37
——— Building.....	1
Total number of Houses..	1732

Families employed in Trade, &c,.....	1260
——— Agriculture	182
——— not employed in Trade.....	395
——— in the Army, Navy, and Merchant's Vessels	69
Total number of Families.....	1906

Males	4237
Females.....	5010
Total number of Persons....	9247

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ANTIQUITIES.

Figure marked A.

Is a Roman Milliarium or Milestone, which was found in the Spring of 1811, in ploughing a field adjoining the canal within the township of Ashton: the inscription supposed to be

IMP C M JVLIO
PHILIPPO
PIO FEL AVG

That is, Imperatori Cæsari Marco Julio Philippo, Pio Felici, Augusto.

Consequently, this stone was erected in the reign of, and dedicated to, the Emperor and Cæsar, Marcus Julius Philippus; Pious, Fortunate and August.—which pious, fortunate and august personage, was originally an obscure Arabian soldier, who by his merit obtained the first military appointments, assassinated the Emperor Gordian the Younger, in 244; and was himself proclaimed Emperor, and afterwards murdered at Verona, in the year 249. This fixes the age of the stone.

The Roman road from Lancaster to Mancunium or Manchester, was undoubtedly near to the place where this Milliarium was found.

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Edwd. Jones Esqr. del. June 1811.

I. Hays. Sc.

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This remarkable stone has been about six feet high, but is now broken in two; it is preserved by Dr. Lawson Whalley, at Stodday Lodge, near Lancaster.

Figure marked B.

A stone hammer found in the neighbourhood of Lancaster, which is a most ancient and curious subject. Length $9\frac{1}{2}$ Inches, breadth at the broadest part $4\frac{1}{2}$ Inches, diameter of the eye to receive the wooden shaft $1\frac{3}{4}$ Inches, weight 7lb.

All Antiquaries unite in attributing these to the Britons. Many similar ones have been found at different periods, in various parts of the island. Mr. Samuel Pegge, in a dissertation on them, believes they have been instruments of domestic use, and most probably for slaying victims for sacrifice, and used by the Britons and other barbarous nations, before they were acquainted with the use of iron or brass. The knowledge of these metals, it is conjectured, was communicated to the Britons by the Phœnicians: if this hypothesis be correct, it throws back the formation of this stone, to an age exceedingly remote, full 300 years before the invasion of Julius Cæsar.

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This stone is in the possession of Edward Jones, Esq. of Lancaster.

Head and Figure marked C.

Are two of the Antiques mentioned in page 78, as having been found in excavating the canal, within the township of Ashton, several feet below the surface of the earth.

Figure marked D.

The carved stone, now the dial post, in Halton church-yard, has been supposed by some Antiquaries to have been originally a cross, and believed to be the work of the Saxons or Danes; on the side on which the horse is represented, three of the compartments are decorated with the fret or interlaced ornaments, which are attributed to the Danes; this is the northern aspect. On the other side facing the west, there are three divisions, the upper one representing an Angel, under a semicircular arch; below, two figures seated, each holding something in its hands, apparently a taper; the lowest, under an eliptic arch, represents a cross between two figures of saints, standing on pedestals. The east side of the stone also exhibits figures, but which the ruthless hand of time has almost defaced.

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The Southern aspect has fret or interlaced ornaments carved on it.

DIMENSIONS,

Height, near 4 feet,
Thickness, near 2 feet square.

The upright stone is fixed in a socket of a single stone, cut into three steps.

Figure marked E.

Is a monumental stone discovered in Heysham* church-yard, and now fixed there: at the time of its discovery, there were found deposited under it, the remains of a human skeleton, and also, a piece of iron, which apparently had been the head of a spear. Several learned Antiquaries have believed it to be a very old specimen of Saxon Sculpture: but

* "Immediately on the coast, in the village of Heysham; are the ruins of a small ancient building, called St. Patrick's Chapel. Its architecture is of very early character: and its entrance door-way has a semicircular arch, formed out of one stone, ornamented with fluted mouldings, running round the whole door-way. The building is very small, and seated on a rock. At a short distance from one end are four holes cut in the shape of stone coffins, out of the original rock; close to which is a natural bench or seat. The whole appears to have been formed as an oratory for a catholic priest to offer up prayers for the souls of some shipwrecked persons who were cast away on this coast, and who were probably from Ireland."

See Beauties of England, p. 102, Lancashire.

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it is not so easy to discover the Artist's meaning in the figures represented thereon.

Extract from the Lancaster Gazette, October 7, 1809.

"Within the last few days, upon carrying a drain through Church-street, to meet one from the Castle, the foundation of a wall, composed of large hewn stones, laid in regular courses, has been brought to light; also many fragments of a beautiful red species of *pottery,* with figures embossed in relief. On one, there is Apollo playing on a lyre; on another, a horse, in full speed. It would appear that it has been the custom to stamp the maker's names on the bottom of these vessels; as letters, forming part of such names, are fresh on this part of several of the fragments alluded to. On one of them is QVINTILIANI. M. as distinct as if just turned out of the maker's hands. And this affords a striking instance of the near approach of the ancients to the art of printing, without discovering it. To imprint a word, or a name, on soft clay, with a stamp, where the letters were regularly arranged, might so easily have been transferred

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to parchment or papyrus, that it seems wonderful the application should never have occurred."

"Several coins have also been found; some so much defaced as to be incapable of being made out. One, however, of silver, is in tolerable preservation—ANTONINVS is plainly legible round the head; and on the reverse is a figure of Justice sitting."

"One of copper is in more perfect preservation.—The inscription round the head is, FAVSTINA AVGVSTA; on the reverse is a figure standing with this legend, IVNONI REGINAE S C."

"This coin will be found enumerated in *Patin's Index Numismatum*, p. 412."

"These coins point out the time when they might be supposed to have been deposited, viz. about the year of the Christian area 159."

A Roman Altar has also recently been found in the Garden of John Ford, Esq. adjoining the Vicarage Fields; one side of which has the sacrificial knife carved thereon. It has

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probably had an inscription on it, but none is legible.

In April 1811, when the workmen were widening the turnpike road leading to Hornby, in the vicinity of the toll-bar, at the end of St. Leonard-Gate, in a field adjoining to and on the south side of the road, the remains of many human skeletons were found; and also a tomb-stone with a cross carved on it.

Whether this situation has been the cemetery belonging to the hospital for lepers, dedicated to St. Leonard *, (from which the street leading to it derives its name); or whether these bones are the remains of some persons killed in battle, it is not easy to determine; the discovery of the tomb-stone implies a burying ground, the stone bears that form which prevailed between the 12th and 14th centuries.

* An Account of which see page 31,

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ALTERATIONS AND ADDITIONS,

Page 33,

Ministers of St. Mary's Church,
Revd. John Manby, M. A. Vicar,
Revd. James Thomas,.... .Curate.

Page 37, A neat mural monument of white and black marble, has lately been erected, within the Church, on the South side, to the memory of the late Revd. William White, Vicar of Lancaster.

Page 59, There are now three News Rooms in Lancaster, the Commercial Coffee Room in the Market-Place has lately been established.

Page 59, The Annual subscription to the Amicable Society is now 16*s*.

September, 1811.

DIRECTIONS

For placing the PLATES,

Plan of Lancaster, facing the Title,
Plan of the Castle.....*page* 16.
Speed's plan of Lancaster,..... 54.
Plate of Antiquities,..... 122.

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ERRATA.

Page 22, line 1, for 'five' read six.
58, last line but one, for '30th day of April' read 1st day of May.

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